FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH 13, 1854. [NO. 1919.]

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

COTTON SEED.

It can be no longer questioned that the cotton seed, in many parts of our country, is fast degenerating and we hear frequent complaints on this subject.

The plants in many places are not so vigorous in growth, nor in quantity and quality, produced as formerly. We are assured that the staple of the cotton is being seriously affected by this degeneration of the cotton seed. Various reasons are assigned. One thinks it is owing to the condition of the soil or weather—another thinks it is owing to the defective manner of the culture. 'I must change my seed, says a third, and thus a variety of conjectures are started.

The reason of this degeneration is made to appear when we consider that, year after year our planters pitch their crops with seed taken promiscuously from the field. In the very nature of things it must dwindle, and in course of time become dwarfish; and notwithstanding it depreciates under their eyes, they still pursue the insane policy. Upon the same principle your stock of horses, cattle or hogs, would degenerate and run out. We do not, therefore, wonder that our cotton is seriously affected—you do nothing to improve it—to give vigor of growth and constitution.

There is no need to change your seed—all that you have to do is to pass through your fields and select your seed from those plants that exhibit most vigor of growth, and produce the greatest number of bolls. Plant those by themselves, and then cull again as before—or, select a few acres and plant it exclusively with the best seed; selected as above, and in one or two years you will have superior seed, if not better than can be obtained anywhere else. If you are too lazy or negligent to make the necessary improvements, no complaints, should fall from your lips.

The famous seeds, about which so much is said, and for which such high prices are paid, have been brought up to this high state of cultivation by the means stated above, and by judicious crossing kept up for a series of years.

Try the plan indicated, and you will find a vast improvement in the quality and quantity of your cotton.—*Southern Organ.*

[Our Southern cotton planters, we believe, would find it to their advantage to use seed grown in distant localities, such as Georgia seed exchanged for Mississippi seed, and vice versa. In the cultivation of many other plants this has been found to work advantageously, increasing both the yield and the quality of the crop.

Scientific American.]

A NEGRO SERMON.—The Knickerbocker Magazine records the following forcible illustration used by a celebrated negro preacher whilst doing his best to bring about a revival in his flock. He said,—

"Now, if any ob you niggers t'ink dat 'cause you're black, and poor, and miserable, you'se of no great consikence in de Lord's eyes, you'se mistly 'staken, I 'spect, as I could prove by many pints ob de divine word; but one will be 'ficient for your dull comprehensions. De Lord say in one place: 'God will not let even a sparrer fall to de ground widout His notice;' and in 'nudder place He says: 'Are not two sparrers sold for a farden?' A farden', I would inform you, is 'sposed to be 'bout as much as a cent. Well, now, if de Lord takes so much care of a sparrer, worth only half a cent; of how much more 'portance, my dear bruddren, in His eyes, are you dan a six hundred dollar nigger?"

High Prices.—Seven negroes were sold in this town by Charles E. Leete, Auctioneer, last Monday, which brought the following prices: Boy ten years old, $670; Boy 12 years old, $715; Girl fourteen years old $857; Girl twenty years old, $865; Boy twenty-three years old, $1270; man thirty-four years old (black-smith) $1950; and a woman thirty years of age, $650.—*Argus.*

The New York Times' Washington Correspondent writes:

"A Senator complimented Gen Houston to-day on his courage and honesty in opposing the repeal of the Missouri Prohibition. "I claim some honesty," said the gallant old General in reply—"but no courage. Courage would have been necessary to enable me to *violate* my convictions of right—not to *follow them.*"

This is very killing! There is no honesty left in all the South except with an old whiskey-wreck! And Sam only *claims some honesty.* He is modest!—*Richmond Whig.*

The amount of cash in the Treasury of the United States, subject to draft, on the 1st inst., was $26,565,992 06.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

March 9—Str Chatham, (Cape Fear Line,) and Cumberland in tow, with freight for Troy & Marsh, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, D Murphy, J M & I L Sowell, Transom Bro, C N McAdoo, Murchison, Reid & Co, J Miller, W A Lash, R & A Murphy, G W Williams & Co, H M Turner, E J Hale & Son, Baker & Owen, J R Sloan, A McKethan, S G Coffin, H L Myrover & Co, Maxwell Heath, J Utley, Snow Camp Co, J G & T B Lash, B Gibson, McCulloch Min Co, W Prior, Gilmer & Glenn, Hopesman Society, Gardner & Co, J Hargrave, A S Dorsey, A Graham, J W Carr, Boner & Crist, Gray & Sanders, Lash & Moore, G C Mendenhall, Hauser & Wilson, Gold Hill Co, Pier & Branin, Normal College, T J Long & Webb, Conrad & Williams, J T Hogan & Co, W S Gibson, D Hackney, F L Gorrell, W H & R Tucker, W P Henly, Barnhardt & Sullivan, J R & J Cain, E C Boothitt, Johnson & Kelly, Thompson & Hunter.

March 8—Str Brothers, (Banks's Line,) with freight for Cedar Falls Co, S M McRary, L F Golden, Prather Smith, J & T Wadkill, T & J Line, J S Banks, J N Smith, Hall & Robinson, Troy & Marsh, McDonald & Wadley, G W Lawrence, Brothers Stm Bt Co, Benbow, Cook & Co, W McLaine, Hall & Robinson.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 3—Brig Ellen Hayden from Cardenas; Schr. Daniel Bolton from N. York. 6—Schrs. Gulf Stream from New York, R. S. Miller and Caroline Stone from Providence, R. I. 7—Schr. Swan from New York.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1854.

THE MAIL TO WILMINGTON.—At last, after long complaints, a proper schedule for the Warsaw route has been sent on from the Department. The mail is to leave here every day except Saturday at 6 P. M., arrive at Warsaw at 5 A. M. Leave Warsaw every day except Saturday at 6 P. M., arrive here at 5 A. M. This will enable the merchants of this place to get answers to their letters to Wilmington in 36 hours, instead of about 4 days, as heretofore. Thus, a letter leaving here this evening at 6, will reach Wilmington at 9 to-morrow morning. After five hours the reply will leave Wilmington at 2 P. M. and arrive here next morning at 5. This arrangement will go into effect on Sunday evening next.

HOW THIS WORLD IS GIVEN TO FIBBING.—Among the various arts resorted to by an unscrupulous party to weaken the force of Gen. Dockery, is that of representing him as inferior to other Whigs in popularity in his own District. The Salisbury Banner says,—

"He is the same man that beat Hon. G. W. Caldwell for Congress, a few years ago, by a majority of about 1000 in a District usually giving about 2500 Whig majority."

The Portsmouth (Va.) Globe goes a bow shot beyond this, and asserts, that—

"Gen. Dockery was elected over Green W. Caldwell, by a majority of about 200 in a district where there was a clear Whig majority of *fifteen* hundred."

Now it would be unjust to the editors of those papers to suppose that they were *ignorant* of the *facts* which they so grossly misrepresent. The editor of the Banner has for years published a paper in a county adjoining the District in question; and the editor of the Globe was publishing a paper in the District itself at the time the excited contest between Dockery and Caldwell took place. They both, therefore, when they published the above statements, must have been aware of the true state of the case, and we presume they would rather admit any thing else than ignorance of facts transpiring under their own eyes. Well, what are the facts? In 1848, Manly beat Reid in that District 1308 votes. In 1849, Deberry beat the same Green W. Caldwell for Congress 600 votes. In 1850, Manly beat Reid 887 votes. In 1851, Dockery beat Green W. Caldwell 1075 votes. In 1852, Kerr beat Reid 606 votes. In Nov. of the same year, Scott beat Pierce 1698, (this large increase of majority being owing, as is well known, to the refusal of the Hon. H. W. Conner to support Pierce, he having known Pierce when in Congress with him, and denouncing him as untrue to the South. This induced a large number of Locofocos in Lincoln, Gaston, &c., not to vote at all. The Locofoco vote in the District consequently fell off between August and November exactly 1800 votes.)

Such are the facts so grossly misrepresented by those two Locofoco papers—the public can judge with what motive.

WET AND DRY LANDS.—The Correspondent of the Richmond Whig mentions that in a Land Bill discussion, in the House, in which the Virginia members argued strongly against the constitutionality of Land Grants, somebody quietly replied to their arguments by stating that in the 31st Congress the Virginia delegation, with a single exception, voted for a bill granting *twenty seven millions of acres* of swamp lands to the States in which they lie! The writer thinks it would puzzle a Philadelphia Lawyer to explain how it is constitutional to grant *wet* lands and yet shockingly unconstitutional to grant those that are *dry.*

Of course it would. What does a Philadelphia Lawyer know about the resolutions of '98? A Southern Democrat, without knowing any law at all, or indeed anything about these resolutions either, will find the authority *there*, just as easily—as he finds it for everything else done by the party. Depend upon it, the authority is *in them*, and is in some way connected with States Rights—probably the right of a State to take what it can get. All of us do that. The Northwestern States take what they can get from the Democracy, and they get the lands. We of the Southern States take what we can get from the Democracy, and we get the resolutions of '98. Could anything be fairer?

By the way, we see that these Swamp lands, thus given away in a lump, are among the most valuable lands in all the West.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—We see it stated that the number of students at Davidson College is larger than ever before, and that in consequence, the Trustees are making arrangements for considerable additions to the Buildings.

Every institution of the kind in the State, we believe, is enjoying unexampled prosperity, and our people evince a lively interest in the cause of education, *and that at home*, suggestive of high hopes for the future advancement and prosperity of the State. Educate the young, and educate them in North Carolina, and they will find more practical and effective methods of resisting "Northern aggression" than by secession and nullification.

GUANO.—The President has communicated to Congress a correspondence between the Secretary of State and the U. S. Minister at Peru, in relation to efforts made by them to induce Peru to take off the restrictions imposed on the importation of guano. The prospect does not appear to be favorable of any change by which the price can be reduced.

The Goldsborough Republican continues its poor attempts to ridicule "Old Dockery," as it coarsely styles the Whig Candidate. We hope it will go on. Perhaps it may find, before August next, that he will be damaged by that system as much as Gen. Harrison was by the Locofoco proposition to confine him to his "log cabin and hard cider."

Our neighbor of the Argus thus turns the tables upon the witling of the Republican:—

"*Old Grimes.*—The Goldsborough Republican informs its readers that Gen. Dockery, the Whig nominee for the Governorship, from what it can learn, is a good meaning sort of a man, very much in character like *old Grimes*—with this exception that Mr. Dockery is a gentleman of "firmness of character and strength of intellect."

Now if this be all so, we think we are justifiable in adding that General Dockery has the advantage of a good many of those who are attempting to poke fun at him—especially in so far as the intellectual part is concerned. As to the similarity of his character in general to that of Mr. Graham, the elder, now unfortunately deceased, there may be more in it than we had thought of. Grimes was "a good old man;" and General Dockery, though not very old, is said by his neighbors to be a *good* man; and in our estimation, *men are only great as they are good.*

Again, speaking of the venerable Mr. Graham, the poet sings:

"He modest merit sought to find,
And pay it its desert—
He had no malice in his mind
No ruffles on his shirt."

General Dockery is also the friend of modest merit. He is likewise a man that bears no malice. In both of these respects he differs somewhat from the leaders and hornblowers of the democracy. They are no friends of merit. It never promoted them, and they do not care to promote it. And as to malice, we believe they bear it against every man, woman and child of the conservative Whig party. At any rate they slander us all a great deal; and in such cases the law implies malice without requiring it to be expressly proven.

Like Grimes, General Dockery is a plain citizen, eschewing all the merely decorative appendages to the necessary articles of his wardrobe—and here again we note a marked difference between him and a goodly number of the more clamorous among the democratic *leaders.* He has no ruffles to his shirt,—*they* have no shirt to their ruffles. Office has been so long the end and aim of their existence—they have been so constantly trotting round the public crib squealing and hunting for a crack through which to thrust their noses and riot upon the spoils, that they cannot afford the shirt and the ruffle both, and consequently they cling to the latter and do without the former. Of course all such will use General Dockery for their sport during the campaign. But let him laugh who wins. The first Thursday of next August will decide what the plain, honest, hardworking men of North Carolina think of the smart sayings and merry observations of these beruffled witlings of the *democracy.*

CONGRESS.

The closing scenes on the Nebraska bill in the Senate last week were sufficiently exciting. Long sessions, with long and angry speeches, preceded the passage of the bill through that body. Thursday's session lasted till 9 o'clock at night; and Friday's till 5 o'clock on Saturday morning. During this last day Mr. Bell of Tennessee spoke three hours against the bill, on various grounds, but not on account of its non-intervention principle. Messrs. Dawson, Norris, Toucey, Weller, and Douglas, followed in support of the bill, and Messrs. Wade, Fessenden and Houston against it. The question was at last taken and the bill passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge, (of Iowa,) Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, Jones, (of Iowa,) Jones, (of Tenn.,) Mason, Morton, Norris, Pettit, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson, of New Jersey, Thompson of Kentucky, Toucey, Weller, and Williams—37.

Nays—Messrs. Bell, Chase, Dodge, (of Wisconsin,) Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Hamlin, Houston, James, Seward, Smith, Sumner, Wade, Walker—14.

Senators stated, that Messrs. Bright, Mallory, Pearce, and Toombs, absent from indisposition, would have voted for the bill; and that Messrs. Allen and Everett would have voted against it.

The Senate then adjourned till Tuesday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Friday, the entire day was spent upon the bill, (as the National Intelligencer justly calls it,) to enrich the new States at the expense of the old, called the Homestead bill. The entire sitting was occupied in the discussion of amendments. Among those rejected was one requiring the person locating land to file a declaration that he made the entry for his own use and occupation, and not for the benefit of any other person. The amendment limiting the right of entry to persons who are not already owners of land was also voted down. The committee rose without a final disposition of the bill.

On Monday, the Homestead bill passed the House 107 to 72.

TROUBLE AT CUBA.—The U. S. mail steamship Black Warrior was seized by the Spanish authorities at Cuba on the 28th ult., for a violation of the revenue laws of that port. When the Black Warrior arrived, her captain reported to the revenue officers that his ship was in ballast. The officers suspected that this was a false statement, and their examination led to the discovery, that instead of being in ballast she had 945 bales of cotton and a large quantity of specie and other freight on board. The cotton was for New York. When the captain found that the discovery was made, he wished to alter the manifest he had handed in reporting his ship to be in ballast, but was not allowed to do so. There is said to be "much excitement among the merchants of Havana regarding this unjustifiable seizure"—though why it should be called unjustifiable we cannot see. The very same thing would be done, we suppose, under like circumstances, in any port in the United States.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Nashville has arrived at New York with London dates of the 15th ultimo.

Cotton remained firm, but flour had declined a shilling per barrel. Consols 91¼ to 91¾. The French funds fell considerably on the 14th, in consequence of the unfavorable rumors from St. Petersburgh.

A long debate took place in the British House of Lords on the 14th, but nothing of importance was elicited as to the actual condition of things.

In the mean time the most active preparations for war continued. The Government, it is said, has concluded, in addition to the twelve or fourteen steamers formerly engaged to carry the troops and munitions to Turkey, to take for the same service the remainder of the Cunard steamers as fast as they arrive from their outward trips, leaving the company to carry the mails in smaller steamers. Many East India sailing ships have also been taken by the Admiralty to carry stores, troops, &c. Off Portsmouth the Nashville passed through an English fleet, about to sail for the seat of war.

At all the naval stations the preparations are on a stupendous scale. The Baltic fleet, composed of thirty-six ships, chiefly ships of the line and powerful screw frigates, was to assemble on the 6th of March in the Downs, where it would be joined by ten French vessels, carrying from eighty to one hundred and twenty guns. The whole fleet, under the command of Sir Charles Napier, was intended for operation against St. Petersburgh.

Rumors of peace, however, were still in circulation. The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that fresh negotiations are on foot, and hopes are generally entertained that they will be successful.

The correspondent of the London Times says the Russians were committing frightful excesses on the peasants in Wallachia, who had refused to submit to the burdens imposed upon them. In three villages the women and children had been massacred.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Alps brings news to the 18th ult.

Cotton was firm, and in some instances with an advance of 1 1-6 of a penny. Sales of the week 70,000 bales.

Flour had also advanced 6d. to 1s. Sales at 41s. 9d. to 42s. 6d.

Naval stores unchanged.

Money market slightly stringent. Consols 91¼ to 91¾.

Immense losses had been sustained in France by the fall of stocks produced by a false report of a warlike answer from the Czar to the Emperor of France. No answer has been received.

Advices from Triest report the capture by the Russians, near Sabastapol, of the English Steamer Haidee with Turkish troops on board.

Extensive preparations for war continue in all parts of England and France. Both people and soldiers are enthusiastic. Austria and Prussia still neutral.

The Legislature of Maine has passed a strong resolution against the Nebraska bill, by a vote of 96 to 6 in the House and 24 to 1 in the Senate.

The Legislature of Illinois has passed resolutions in favor of the bill, in the House 30 to 22, in the Senate 14 to 8.

DEBTS OF THE STATES.—The Register of the Treasury has reported to Congress that, as far as can be ascertained, the several States of this Union have an aggregate of $190,718,221 of bonds outstanding, of which $72,931,507 are held by foreigners.

MARRIED,

In this County, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. Mr. McAlister, Mr. KENNETH CURRIE to Miss MARY BUIE.

In Wadesborough, on the 16th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Harris, Mr. ELI FREEMAN, of Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss HENRIETTA, daughter of John Q. McPherson, Esq.

DIED,

In Brownsville, Tenn., January 18th, Mrs. EFFIA ISABELLA SHAW, aged 33 years, wife of Neill A. Shaw, Esq. and daughter of Mrs. Flora McLean, of this county. She was devoted as a wife and mother, dutiful and affectionate to her parents, warm-hearted and generous in all her friendships. She had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church for a number of years. She sustained in all her relations of life a character for that fidelity and purity which belongs to a christian. She leaves a great many friends and relations to mourn the irreparable loss, and best of all, died triumphant and happy. [COM.

At his residence, in Halifax County, Dr. SIDNEY WELLER.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its third Session on the 2d Monday in January 1854. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.
Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98*tf

HARRINGTON'S
Male and Female School.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, Principal.
Miss ANN MARGARET McEACHIN, Teacher in the Female Department.
WM. M. BROOKS, Assistant in the Male Department.

THE Second Session of this School opened January 9th and will close June 2d.

Reports respecting Scholarship and Deportment will be sent out biennially, and no Student found to be of a bad character can remain in the Institutions.

A course of Religious Lectures will be delivered before the Students.

Board at from $6 to $7 50 per month.

Tuition in both Departments—$8, $10, $12 50, and $15 per Session. Extras—Music $17 50; Drawing, Painting, French, and Embroidery, $5 each.

For further particulars address the Principal at "Evans's Mills."
Carbonton, Feb'y 1, 1854. 68*t2Ju

WANTED,

A TEACHER to take charge of a small Classical School near Elizabethtown, Bladen County, for the term of one year, to commence immediately.

References required as to good moral character and scholarship. Inquire at this Office.
Nov. 26, 1853. 48-tf

RED SPRING ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this Institution take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have secured the services of Mr. PETER A. McEACHIN, who received his primary education under Dr. Colton and completed it at our State University. The Teacher, the location of our Academy, the morality of the neighborhood, are all guarantees to parents that their children will receive that moral and literary education which is so very desirable and seldom attained. The School will commence on the first day of March next, and continue five months. The rates of Tuition are $7, $9, and $12 per Session. Board $6 to $7 50 per month. The Academy is situated near Red Springs, whose waters are so popular, and whose medical properties are beyond doubt.

A. D. McNEILL, Pres't.
M. C. McNEILL, Sec'y.
Red Springs, Robeson co., Feb. 15, 1854. 74-83w

SPRING GOODS, 1854.

WE ARE now receiving, and by the 15th inst. expect to have in store, our entire Stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Embracing a great variety of

European and Domestic Dry Goods, Silk, Kossuth and Summer Hats, in great variety, Bonnets, in great variety, Boots and Shoes, a heavy stock, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c. &c.

As a portion of the above goods were imported by us, DIRECT from the EUROPEAN MARKETS, and all of them bought on the best terms, we intend offering them at prices to wholesale purchasers which we think will be satisfactory. We solicit an examination of our Goods.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
Feb'y 6, 1854. 76*6t

DRY GOODS,
At Floral College.

McCARN & LILLY are receiving a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the above place, embracing some of the finest, richest and most beautiful styles of the season, selected by one of the firm, an experienced buyer, and well acquainted with the place and neighborhood, thus enabling him the better to adapt his purchases to the market. The stock is entirely new, and will not be surpassed by any of the neighboring towns as regards quality, style and price, and will be found much more attractive than is generally found in a country store. An enumeration of the Goods would occupy too much space. It is only necessary to say that almost any article in their line may be found in their store.

E. LILLY,
Acting Partner.
Sept. 27, 1853. 32*tf

4200 acres of Land for sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying in Bladen county, on South River. The Lands are adapted to making Turpentine and Timber. There is a good Saw Mill in good running order, with Hotchkiss Wheels lately put in, and a never-failing stream. A first rate two-story dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.

There is a large quantity of good Swamp land, some already under cultivation, and a large body to clear.

The place is healthy, water good, and good society in the neighborhood. Any person wishing to buy lands would do well to give the lands and premises a look before buying elsewhere. The payments will be made easy and accommodating.

P. L. CROMARTIE.
Cypress Creek, Bladen, Nov. 8, 1853. 44*tf

Valuable Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a Power of Attorney to me executed by Alex'r S. Bridgers, I offer for sale seven hundred and five acres of VALUABLE LAND, situated in Robeson county, on Ashpole Swamp, adjoining the lands of John McNair and others. Said Land is well adapted to the growth of Cotton and Corn, is exceedingly well timbered, and to Turpentine or Timber makers would afford quite a fine opportunity of speculation, being within 3 and 5 miles of Lumber River.

Terms.—One-half cash, or note negotiable at Bank; the other half, notes with approved security, payable 12 and 18 months from date.

If not sold privately, I will expose this Land to public sale in Lumberton, on the 27th of March, being Monday of Robeson Superior Court.

JOHN A. RICHARDSON,
Attorney for A. S. Bridgers.
Feb'y 11, 1854. 70tf

B. F. GRADY,
General Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, and other Produce.

☞Office second door below Messrs. Grady & Monk, North Water Street. 68*tf

A RARE CHANCE
For Capitalists.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me for purposes therein mentioned, I, as Trustee, will proceed, on the 21st of March next, on the premises, to sell all the property of the

SALEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Situated in the town of Salem. And if the bid for the whole property should not be considered satisfactory, the Buildings, Machinery and Lands will be offered for sale separately, on terms to be made known on the day of sale. Said sale to be continued from day to day till the whole property is sold.

THOS. J. WILSON, Trustee.
Salem, N. C., Jan'y 10, 1854. 64*8t

$500 Reward!

I WILL give Five Hundred Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person of conveying my Negroes, ISAAC and NANCY, away for the purpose of selling them, or aiding them to escape to a free State. Or I will give Two Hundred Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring them.

Isaac is a very likely boy, about 6 feet 2 inches high, dark complected, about 27 years old, and weighs about 175 pounds.

Nancy is dark complected, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very stout and likely.

Said Negroes were purchased from Col. A. S. McKay of Richmond county, near Floral College, and are supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Hector McEachern's, in Robeson county, N. C., as they have relations in that section of country.

LIGHT TOWNSEND.
Bennettsville, S. C., Feb'y 2, 1854. 68*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1854.

Benjamin I. Dunlap and Joseph W. Allen, Executors of Young H. Allen, *vs.* John L. Boyd and wife Ruth R., William H. Caldwell and wife Jane C., Charles W. Henderson and wife Lucy Ann, Young Watson, William Allen, Mary Jane Allen, and Richard Allen, by their guardian John G. Allen, and others.

Petition for Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants above named are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of April next, and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in January, A. D. 1854.

68*6t] N. D. BOGGAN, Cl'k.

COAL LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 175 acres of LAND, lying on the North side of Deep River, immediately joining the land of L. J. Haughton, and directly on the line of the Coal vein, and according to the opinion of those capable of judging, is nearly all underlaid with coal. A beautiful situation; about 60 acres of good Low Grounds just about the centre of all the Coal Mines yet discovered on the River, and if there should ever be a rail road run from Fayetteville to Deep River, about the best and most convenient location that could possibly be found for it. There has been Coal found in various places on said land, though but little examination has been made. Any person wishing to buy can come and look for themselves.

HARRIS TYSOR,
Fair Haven, Moore county.
Feb'y 20, 1854. 74*tf

The copartnership heretofore existing between Steele & Shortridge, in the South Union Woollen Mills, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 18th Feb'y, (inst.)

R. J. STEELE, Jr.
JOHN SHORTRIDGE.
Feb'y 22, 1854. 74*4t

The above-named Mills will henceforth be operated by the undersigned, who, whilst offering his acknowledgments to the patrons of these Mills, would respectfully ask a continuance of their favor, and request of others who may have occasion to purchase Woollen Kerseys, to try those of his manufacture, as he is confident that he can give entire satisfaction.

JOHN SHORTRIDGE.

NOTICE.

THE Notes and Accounts due the former firm of Steele & Shortridge having been placed in my possession, I would respectfully request all persons indebted to said firm, either by note or account, to settle the same by the first of April next. By doing so they will confer a favor upon the undersigned and (perhaps) save cost to themselves.

ROB'T J. STEELE, Jr.
Feb'y 22, 1854. 74*4t

TO FLOUR BUYERS.

HAVING just repaired my Mills at the head of the Deep River Navigation, and having enough of Wheat on hand to make about 1000 barrels of Flour, I expect to be able each and every week from the 1st of March to deliver 75 or 100 barrels of Flour until the new crop shall come in, put up in good order, fit and intended for shipping. Will generally be in Fayetteville on Thursday. Any person below or South of Fayetteville, or at Wilmington, can have an opportunity of buying on the day named, or send me an order with the price they will give for any quantity they may want, directed to Harris Tysor.

HARRIS TYSOR.
Fair Haven, Moore county, Feb. 20, 1854. 74*tf

A GOOD PRICE.

A GOOD PRICE will be given for a Female Teacher that can be recommended as a good English scholar, and that can teach Music, if such a one can be had within one or two months or immediately, at one of the most pleasant and healthy situations. Please address a letter to Harris Tysor, Fair Haven, Moore county, stating the price and time to commence.

HARRIS TYSOR,
Fair Haven, Moore county
Feb'y 20, 1854. 74*tf

FOUND!

ON the Warsaw Road, between Fayetteville and Blocker's, a pocket book containing money.

The owner can obtain the same by coming forward, proving property and paying charges.

Apply to John Cade or David Cade near Fayetteville.
Feb'y 11, 1854. 70-6t*pd

B. B. HOPKINS. } { WM. H. RYAN.
ROBERT HULL. } { THOS. W. ATKINSON.

HOPKINS, HULL & CO.,
Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,
No. 258 BALTIMORE STREET,
(Opposite Hanover Street,)
64*Y] ***BALTIMORE.***

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York. CHAS. M. LINES,

Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
March 3, 1854. 75-*tf

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has two Billiard Tables which he is desirous to dispose of,—he will sell one or both, with all the fixtures, at a very low price.

JAMES HALES,
March 3. 75*3t

STEAM SAW-MILL, TURPENTINE STILL, &c.
TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Daniel W. Rogers on the 29th day of November, 1853, for certain purposes therein mentioned, which Deed is duly registered in Book BB, pp. 677, 678, 679 of the Records of Deeds in the Register's Office of Robeson county, N. C., I shall, on Monday the 27th day of March, inst., (being the first day of the next Superior Court of Robeson county,) expose to public sale for Cash or Notes negotiable at Bank, before the Door of the Court House in the Town of Lumberton, four hundred and twenty-eight and one-third Acres of Land, on which is situated immediately on Lumber River at the Town of Lumberton a Steam Saw Mill, now in successful operation and which has been run but a few months; sixteen Mules; three Timber Wagons; two Road Wagons,—with full sets of Gear; and one Copper Turpentine Still containing Eighteen barrels, together with all the fixtures necessary for running the same.

Also, at the same time and place, will be hired out until the 1st day of January next, about twenty-five slaves who have been engaged in the Turpentine and Saw-Mill business.

Will also be sold, from 800 to 1200 barrels of Common Rosin; a large lot of Rosin lying on the Cape Fear River above Fayetteville; a lot of Spirits of Turpentine; an unexpired lease in a large number of Turpentine Boxes; Corn; Fodder; Staves, dressed and undressed; Cooper's tools, &c.

ROBERT S. FRENCH, Trustee.
Lumberton, March 1, 1854. 76-*ts

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers take this method of informing all those indebted to the firm of J. & W. McRAE, that the copartnership is now dissolved and the business must be closed, and that as speedily as possible; and earnestly urge on them the necessity of calling soon for settlement. It is with sorrow they confess they will have to put out in a train of collection all the unsettled business remaining due after about the first of April next. They would much prefer attending to all the collecting and settling themselves, if it could be so, but if it can not be, why of course it must be otherwise, as the time above given is long enough to make good time.

Come one, come all, and make settlements with cash. Times are hard, and money too scarce to pay cost.

Wm. McRae will be found at this place, always ready and willing to make settlements.

J. & W. McRAE.
Mt. Gilead, N. C., Feb'y 17, 1854. 74-*4w

"BUNKUM" LEGISLATION.

As the Nashville True Whig remarks, the very amusing report of the chairman of the "committee on Bunkum" in the House of Representatives, upon the bill to reduce the pay of members of the Legislature, is the best specimen of burlesque upon the "Bunkum" legislation of the day; and particularly of the present Legislature of Tennessee. The report is subjoined.

Report of the Special Committee on "Bunkum" to whom was referred "A bill to diminish the compensation of Members of the Legislature.

The Special Committee on *Bunkum*, to whom was referred House Bill No—, have had the bill under painful consideration, and beg leave to report that they would have no objection in the world to reporting in favor of the passage of a bill that diminishes the per diem of *future* members of the Legislature, but from the fact that some few of said committee still cling fondly to the hope of some day returning as members of this Honorable body—and feel that seats in the Legislature, uninvested with the charm of four dollars a day, would be, indeed, a "beggary account of empty benches."

Those of your committee who took passage in "the Omnibus," feel that they have taken a short yet sorrowful trip to their political graves—martyrs to the future glory and grandeur of Tennessee; of course, they feel no *personal* interest in refusing to retrench the rations of those upon whom their mantles must fall hereafter. Tender considerations for the financial fortunes of those of the committee whose political fortunes were not wrecked in "the Omnibus" alone constrain your committee from recommending the passage of the bill—and while they do not recommend its passage, they also do not recommend its rejection. Your committee, then, *as a whole*, would not be understood as reporting very strong on either side of the question. Indeed, your committee, think it no part of their business to report on the subject matter of any bill before them. "No pent up Utica contracts the powers" of a committee which, as its name indicates, is composed of members who regard the rules and practices and monotonous proceedings of ordinary legislation, as shackles and fetters which genius should scorn to wear in a free country. They therefore claim the privilege of *branching* in whatever direction their inclination may lead—and under this clear and undoubted *branching* power, they proceed to deliver themselves to this House generally.

Upon the subject of internal improvement, your committee would remark, that while you are running so many roads over the ground, you should be very careful not to run the whole thing into the ground. They are of opinion, that in the selfish and sectional strife, that has taken place upon this subject, the most important lines of railroad have been entirely overlooked and omitted. It is needless for them to say that they allude with becoming reverence to the "converging lines." The importance of these lines over every one embraced in the "Omnibus" is too apparent to be elucidated by reason or strengthened by argumentation. As far as divine things exceed those of more human origin, in so far do the "converging lines" in importance all the road embraced in "the Omnibus." Your committee therefore recommend that ten thousand dollars per mile be given to the line running upon the earth to the point of intersection, with the one running from above, at the millenium. Your committee cannot too strongly urge upon your consideration the importance of the connections proposed by this route.

Upon the subject of education and common schools, your committee, after the most laborious research and patient investigation, have come to the conclusion, that education is a right good thing, but that it is owing altogether to the way in which a child is raised, whether it will agree with him or not. They think our present system of common schools should not be made any more *common* than they are. They recommend that all the poor children of good constitutions, be educated, and that the capitol be rented out when the Legislature is not in session to raise a fund for that purpose.

On the subject of finance, your committee would state, seriously, that they are out of funds and recommend an appropriation of five thousand dollars for their benefit, on which they earnestly hope the House will not permit the gentleman from ——, or the gentleman from —— to call the ayes and noes. And in this connection your committee would suggest, that in their opinion, the best way to wind up the Bank of Tennessee, is to allow the members of the House who shall be in arrears to the treasury, at the close of the session, to remain and board it out with the State.

On the subject of the Penitentiary, your committee recommend that the building be so destroyed, that not one stone shall be left upon another—that the convicts be turned out, and that a whip be placed in every honest mechanic's hand to lash the rascals naked through the world —or else they recommend that every stone in this proud edifice on which a felon's hammer has fallen or a felon's hand has been laid, be immediately taken out, tied round the felon's neck, and both be cast into the Cumberland river.

On the subject of the judiciary, your committee recommend that law shall be made equity, and that hereafter we shall have neither law nor equity in this State, and that all lawyers be absolved, abolished for the peace of society and the prosperity of the world.

On the subject of military affairs, your committee feel perfectly at home. They recommend a general war in Europe as the best means of affording us an opportunity to take Cuba, and should the auspicious hour arrive, they most strenuously urge the importance of a filibustering expedition to "the Queen of the Antilles" that she may be enabled, Venus-like, to rise from the ocean, clad in the robes and adorned with the jewels of freedom. They recommend the building of the Pacific Railroad, and as a safety valve to those who are troubled with constitutional scruples, they recommend that it be built as a *military* road, and that from its eastern terminus a suspension bridge be thrown to the Sandwich Islands, in order that those Islands may be annexed to us. We are progressing—in a few more years, we shall have annexed to us the Western Hemisphere, and unless suspension bridges or some other means are adopted to connect us with points within and over the ocean, it is obvious that our manifest destiny must be defeated, and the area of freedom circumscribed. This your committee would regard as a great calamity. For they recommend that the American eagle be permitted to fly horizontally to "earth's loneliest bound and ocean's widest shore," and that perpendicularly, the proud bird be permitted to soar, until bathing his plumage in the clouds, he shall settle on the highest round of "Jacob's ladder," and an eternal sunshine shall settle on him.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

——————,
Chairman of Bunkum Committee.

Decrease in Foreign Emigration.—The New York Express publishes some tables showing the decrease in European emigration to this country. The arrivals at the port of New York for the month of January, 1854, amounted to 17,426, and for February, 1854, they only amounted to 5,753—making a decrease of 11,673. The causes assigned are the discovery of gold in Australia, and the fearful mortality which sometime ago prevailed on board the packet ship.

Nebraska.—The public generally are more familiar with the term Nebraska than they are with the locality to which it is applied. As we understand the limits and extent of the Nebraska territory, including that of Kansas, it extends from the Texas line, on the south, to the British Possessions, on the north, and from the Missouri river, on the east, to the Rocky mountains, on the west, embracing what was formerly known as the Missouri Territory. After the introduction of the Nebraska Bill into Congress, the territory was divided into two territories, not including that portion of the original Indian territory lying between the 36 30th and 37th parallels of latitude. The northern portion is called Nebraska, and the southern portion Kansas. The provisions of the Nebraska Bill are the same as applied to both territories. The territories comprise an area of 180,000 square miles—fifty times as large as the State of Massachusetts—ten times as large as the State of New York, and something larger than the thirteen original States. The southern latitude is that of Virginia, and the northern, that of New Foundland. It necessarily embraces a variety of climate. A large portion is said to be well adapted to agriculture and the use of slave labor.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Enquirer copies from the New York Tribune a suggestion for arresting the passage of the Nebraska bill in the House by violence, if necessary. We take it, the bill runs little danger from any expedient of that kind. It has a far more formidable, because secret, foe:—the treachery of the Administration. If it fails at all, it will be through that instrumentality. Every breeze comes tainted with the suspicion of foul play in the Executive mansion. Acquiescence in the bill by the Administration was considered from the first a *forced put.* It never had any heart to the work. Its affection for the South was never more than skin deep—while all its serious thoughts were fixed upon the Free Soilers. To provide fat berths for these was to it a labor of love. Its organ, (the Union,) when Mr. Dixon, of Kentucky, (a Whig) first brought forward the non-intervention doctrine, in other words, the restoration of the Constitution to its original vigor—openly denounced it as factious—and designed as an assault upon the Administration. After Mr. Douglas adopted the suggestion of Mr. Dixon, the Union affected to turn about, and proclaimed that to be an Administration measure, which ten days before it had denounced as factious and unprincipled. But recently, another change has come over it—and we have proclamation made now, that the Administration does not regard it as a test question—and that no one will lose favor with the President by voting against the bill.

This is the most dangerous movement yet made against the bill. The Free Soilers now hold most of the offices—and this proclamation, in effect, tells them if they will kill this bill they shall continue to hold those offices. Perhaps jealousy of Douglas—the desire to kill him off—has quite as much to do with this intrigue, as love for the Free Soilers.—*Rich. Whig.*

Free Negroes in Missouri.—A case was recently brought before one of the Superior Courts of Missouri, in which it was sought to expel a mulatto from the State under a statute of 1847, which declares that no free negro or mulatto shall come to that State under any pretext whatever. It was contended in reply that this statute was unconstitutional, and that Missouri was bound by her own solemn compact and agreement, by which she had pledged herself never to pass any law prohibiting any one of the citizens of this Union from emigrating to Missouri, and enjoying all the privileges of citizens of like class in this State. The court sustained the motion and dismissed the proceedings, declaring that the Legislature of this State had no right to disregard and violate the solemn compact entered into by Missouri in order to be admitted as a States of the American confederacy; and therefore that the act prohibiting free negroes and mulattoes from emigrating to the State was unconstitutional and void.—*Missouri Paper.*

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company have made a call for one half of one per cent on the capital stock of one hundred millions of dollars. This will give a total of $500,000. The payment already made of one tenth per cent is on account of the one half per cent, which leaves two fifths of one per cent due. The object of this call is to make the deposit of $300,000 required by the recent act of the Legislature of Texas, donating about eleven million acres of land in aid of the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and to enable the company to commence the construction of the road as soon as the contract with the State of Texas is concluded.

Queen Victoria, the gossips say, is rapidly falling into flesh, after the habit of her family. Her bust has become very large; her robe conceals the stoutness of her figure, but that may be surmised from her full face, ruddy cheeks, and unmistakeable and decided double-chin. The dress she wore, on the opening of Parliament, is said to have been one of extraordinary richness. The royal attire consisted of a body of silver tissue, the bottom of which (in lieu of a flounce) was a fall of silver bullion nearly a foot deep. A robe of crimson velvet, with tippet, and trimmings and sleeves of ermine, enriched with gold lace, and fastened in front with large golden tassels hanging down in front, covered the dress. Round her neck was a necklace of diamonds. Her ear-rings were diamonds, also. Her hair, as usual, was in plain braids, and she wore a rich and very becoming tiara of diamonds and pearls.

A Strange Mishap.—From the Edgefield Advertiser of Wednesday, we learn that the coach which is run by Messrs. Ward & Douglass, between Columbia and Edgefield, was, on Saturday night last destroyed by fire. The accident occurred some three miles from Edgefield, and nearly opposite the residence of Col. Arthur Simkins, the editor of the Advertiser.

Col. Simkins had retired to bed, and was aroused from his slumbers by his man *George*, who announced that a carriage, or something of the kind, was burning up in the road. On repairing to the spot it was discovered that the mail coach was nearly consumed. The mail-bag and contents were entirely burned up, as is supposed. The coach, when discovered thus, was on its side, a complete upset, while the unlucky driver lay some distance off, apparently lifeless. After long continued friction in a warm room, he was restored to partial consciousness, but could give no account of the cause of the disaster. After his complete restoration to his senses, he stated that the horses took fright at what seemed to be a moveable fire in the road, and ran out of the road upon a bank of earth, thereby upsetting the stage. The lamps of the coach, which were burning, are supposed to have been filled with camphine, and caused the conflagration.

A rencontre took place at the tunnel in Pickens District, as we learn from the Keowee Courier, on the 25th ult., between Moses Hollis, a citizen of Pickens District, and Joseph Parker, of North Carolina, in which the latter received two stabs in the back, causing almost instant death. Hollis has been lodged in jail to await his trial and the whole affair will in a few weeks undergo a judicial examination.

THE DEEP RIVER WORKS.

The following (says the Wilmington Journal) is an extract of a letter received by a gentleman of this town, from one of the Directors of the Deep River Improvement. It will no doubt be gratifying to our readers to know that the improvements have stood the late heavy freshet so well:

HAYWOOD, N. C. March 4th 1854.

My Dear Sir:—Mr. Bryan had a letter from Col. Murchison yesterday, with the welcome intelligence that our river works have stood the late *heavy and long* freshet bravely and handsomely. This fact should secure confidence in this work, as a freshet so high and of such long duration is very unusual. Its true character may be inferred from the fact that every bridge, as far as heard from, in the Counties of Chatham and Alamance, over Haw River (8 in number) has been swept off, with but one exception, and that one was a good deal wrenched and moved. The injury on Deep River, too, has been considerable. We have thus far heard of the loss of a fine covered bridge at Cedar Falls Factory, and of the dam of the Columbia Factory—both in Randolph county; and of a fine new bridge at Hancock's Mills, in Moore.

If, amidst such wreck and destruction, our works stand firm, with hardly a nominal injury, who can doubt their security after we shall have spent another season in completing, strengthening and fortifying them?

We had a meeting of the Stockholders of the Haywood & Pittsboro' Plank Road Company yesterday, and located the route, which is to be put under contract immediately. The Court House in Pittsboro' and the Public Square in Haywood are to be the present termini. The distance by the route fixed on is a little over eleven miles, and the subscription list is now upwards of $16,000.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—Lieut. Maury has published the result of the deep sea soundings made, under his direction, by Lieut. Berryman, with a view to the establishment of a submarine telegraph from the United States to Europe. He says:

"This line of deep-sea soundings seems to be decisive of the question as to the practicability of a submarine telegraph between the two continents, *in so far as the bottom of the deep sea is concerned.*

"From Newfoundland to Ireland the distance between the nearest points is about 1,600 miles; and the bottom of the sea between the two places is a plateau, which seems to have been placed there especially for the purpose of holding the wires of a submarine telegraph, and of keeping them out of harm's way. It is neither too deep nor too shallow; yet it is so deep that the wires, but once landed, will remain forever beyond the reach of vessels' anchors, icebergs, and drifts of any kind; and so shallow that the wires may be readily lodged upon the bottom.

"The depth of this plateau is quite regular, gradually increasing from the shores of Newfoundland to the depth of from 1,500 to 2,000 fathoms as you approach the other side."

These depths of the sea he has found unaffected either by waves or currents and "consequently, a telegraphic wire once laid there, there it would remain, as completely beyond the reach of accident as it would be if buried in air-tight cases. Therefore, so far as the bottom of the deep sea between Newfoundland, or the North Cape, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and Ireland, is concerned, the practicability of a submarine telegraph across the Atlantic is proved."

There was a time when the Jury Box was considered the safeguard of the people, but we doubt, if it could safely be considered so now, if the following is reliable. Gambling is condemned by law; this comes as near deserving a ban as anything we have heard lately.

The Way they Make up Verdicts.

Somebody by the name of Warden, we think the editor of the late "Pen and Pencil," has been trying his hand at libel against the publishers of the Cincinnati Times. We do not remember what was the charge, but a trial was had, and when the case got to the Jury they disposed of it by the system of marking, that is, each juror makes a private mark on a piece of paper of the amount he thinks should be returned, and these are put into a hat like ballots. They are then added up, divided by twelve, the number of jurors, and the quotient is to be the verdict. The following was the result:

No. 1	—$1,000	No. 7	—$6,000
2	500	8	5,000
3	1,000	9	3,000
4	5,000	10	1,000
5	1,000	11	500
6	500	12	3,000

Total, (12)—27,500—$2,291, the verdict.

Now, this system is infamous, and no court should hesitate for a moment to set aside any verdict, if it be shown that it is procured in this way. By getting one or two friends on a jury, the plaintiff may thus perpetrate a monstrous fraud. We are not sure but that a law on the subject should be passed. We know nothing of the merits of this particular case, but take occasion to protest in decided terms against the validity of such a practice.—*Ohio State Journal.*

The contributions to the Washington National Monument Fund, for the month of February, amounted to $7,011; of this sum $1000 was received from the estate of Samuel Appleton, deceased, of Boston; $1000 from Joshua Bates, London, and $1000 from the executors of the estate of Thomas H. Perkins, Boston.

It is a startling fact that there are 10,000 vagrant children in the city of New York;—that in eleven wards over 3,000 children, of whom 2,000 are girls between eight and sixteen years old, are regularly trained to theft;—that out of 16,000 criminals arrested during the past year, one fourth were under 21, and 800 under 15 years of age.

Great Sale of Cattle.—At the last Court day in Paris, Ky., the sale of cattle amounted to over $150,000. Two auctioneers sold over 900 mules, and their aggregate sales amounted to $94,863. Several auctioneers were busy through the day.

Do Rats leave Dangerous Places?—A statement made by the mate of the schooner *Dewdrop*, of Whitby, which was wrecked at Arbroath on Wednesday week, would seem to answer the above question in the affirmative. He says that the vessel had, for a long time, been infested with thousands of rats; but on the night before they left Hortlepool, on the fatal voyage, all the vermin disappeared, not a rat being seen, where a day before they might have been counted by the dozen.—*Glasgow Mail.*

Mr. Richardson, the United States Consul at Trieste, has been rejected by the Austrian Government, on the broad and indefinite charge of having given expressions to political opinions calculated to interrupt the present good understanding between the two Governments.

Dr. Adam Clarke held pork and tobacco in especial detestation. He said if he was going to offer a sacrifice to the devil, it should be a roasted pig stuffed with tobacco.

FROM EUROPE.

The Atlantic arrived at New York on Tuesday evening with Liverpool dates to the 22d ult.

The news is most important.

The "Moniteur" announces that the Czar's letter from St. Petersburg arrived in Paris on the 18th February, and that the Emperor Nicholas does not accept the proposal for arrangements which was presented to him.

The "Moniteur" adds:—"This reply leaves no chance of a pacific solution."

Troops were embarking on the day the Atlantic sailed, from Liverpool, Dublin, and Southampton, and ships were fitting with great rapidity at all the ports, for the Baltic fleet.

French troops were embarking from Africa for Turkey.

There is nothing new from the Danube.

Omar Pasha was strengthening his position at Kalafat.

Turkish reserves were advancing to Widdin and Oltenitza,—and the camp at Shumla had been broken up.

At Constantinople fortifications were going on. The health of the Turkish army and fleet was excellent.

Six thousand men and 24 ships left Constantinople on the 7th of February, under an escort of eleven British war steamers.

It was reported that when the French and English troops should arrive in Turkey, a measure will be proposed by the Sultan to the Divan to give the Christians and Moslems equal civil rights. The rumor, however, doubtful.

An important debate in the English Parliament had taken place on the Turkish question, and the Army and Navy supplies had been voted.

The Queen had issued a proclamation forbidding the exportation of arms, ammunition and marine engines or parts thereof. On an explanation in Parliament, the government stated that machinery will be allowed to be sent to friendly nations.

A dreadful Colliery explosion had taken place at Inceball, near Wigan. One hundred men were killed.

The Lord Chamberlain has notified Mr. Buchanan that he may appear in Court in any costume he likes.

The King of Naples was attempting to form a general Italian league.

War was very popular in Russia. Joseph Sturge and the rest of the Peace Deputation were still at St. Petersburg, but had not seen the Czar.

The Latest.

LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY.

3,000 troops embarked from Liverpool to-day.

The Greek insurrection has gained a formidable headway—6,000 men being under arms in Epirus Macedonia, and Thessaly.

It is stated that if Austria does not immediately declare herself, France will form an army of 100,000 men on the Italian frontier, the same on the Rhine frontier, and send a force to operate in Italy. This statement is believed to be authentic.

A telegraphic despatch says, the Russians are bombarding Rutschuk.

There is a very doubtful rumor current that the Russians have taken seven Turkish ships of war.

Great enthusiasm in favor of war was arising in Britain.

MARKETS.—Liverpool cotton market flat; quotations—Fair Orleans 6¼d; middling 6d; fair Mobile 6½; fair Upland 6¼d; middling 5¼d; ordinary 4¾ a 5¼d; inferior 3¼; Breadstuffs rising. Meal advanced 2d; Flour 6d; corn unchanged.

Turpentine inactive.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Cotton Drooping—Breadstuffs unchanged—War Preparations—Greek Insurrection Spreading—Alliance between France and Switzerland, &c.

HALIFAX, March 9.

The Asia arrived here last evening, with three days later advices from Europe.

The political news by this arrival is without any specially new feature beyond what we have had by previous arrivals.

France and England continue to make extensive preparations for war.

Austria continues to indicate a more favorable inclination towards the Western powers.

The Paris Moniteur contains an official announcement indicating that if Austria takes sides with Russia, France will attack Hungary and Italy. The same journal states that France will protect the Ottoman Empire against the Greeks, and that she will most positively discountenance all attempts at insurrection everywhere.

Austria continues to send troops to the Turkish frontier to prevent disturbances in the Northern provinces of Turkey.

England and France, it is said, will shortly issue a manifesto equivalent to a declaration of war. It is said that England has notified Russia that the Principalities must be evacuated within a certain time.

The Greek insurrection was spreading at Epirus and South Albania. Three thousand insurgents were within ten miles of Yarrissa. Inflammatory placards were circulating amongst the Greeks. The Greek government was said to be powerless.

The Turks had defeated the insurgents near Golocina. Serious disturbances had occurred at Kutania, Angora and other places.

Prince George, of Cambridge will command the English Cavalry under Lord Raglan.

Both the Turks and the Russians are preparing for a great battle at Kalafat.

The Shah of Persia has declared his neutrality.

Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister, attended the Queen's Levee.

It is said that France obtained 200,000,000 francs from the Rothschilds and the bank of France.

Many arrests had been made in Paris, of persons who attempted to celebrate the anniversary of the Republic.

An alliance had been formed between France and Switzerland.

THE MARKETS.

The Liverpool Cotton market had slightly receded for the week, but prices at the close presented no special change. Sales of the week 40,000 bales. Fair Orleans 6¼ Middling do. 5¾ a 5 15-16; Fair Uplands 6¼; Middling do. 5¾; Fair Mobile 6⅜; Middling do. 5¾ a 5¼.

Breadstuffs.—Breadstuffs had slightly receded since the 22d, but closed firm at 6d. advance for the week. Western Canal 41s. 6d. a 41s. 8d. Baltimore and Philadelphia at 41s. 9d. to 42s.

YORK, PA., March 6th.

Serious Rail Road Accident.—The passenger train which left Baltimore at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when near Hyde's station, three miles from this city, this evening met with a terrible accident. Whilst passing a steep embankment one of the rails turned, precipitating the baggage car and one of the passenger cars down the embankment. Seven or eight of the passengers are seriously injured and others slightly.

A stove in the car upset, and two or three persons were burnt. The conductor of Adams & Co.'s baggage car was considerably bruised.

The escape of many was very narrow and providential. The train was in full motion at the time.

Why may a man, whose landlady torments him, be said to live without expense? Because he gets "bored" for nothing.

OLD BRUNSWICK WIDE AWAKE.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Whigs of Brunswick was held at the Court House at Smithville, on Monday evening, March 6, 1854, for the purpose of responding to the action of the late Whig Convention.

On motion of D. L. Russell, Esq., Dr. F. J. Hill, was called to the chair, and Joseph Green, Esq., requested to act as Secretary.

On taking the chair, Dr. Hill explained the object of the meeting in a short but eloquent and appropriate speech, in which he paid a high tribute to the character of the Whig candidate for Governor, after which, Geo. Davis, Esq., being loudly called for, responded in his happiest manner. Mr. Davis took occasion to return his thanks for the honor done him by his brother whigs of Brunswick, and other Counties, in their warm support of himself for the Gubernatorial nomination. Proceeding, he reviewed the course of the present administration, since its accession to power, presenting in strong contrast, President Pierce's acts upon the slavery question, with his high-sounding professions of loyalty to the Union, and devotion to the Constitutional rights of the South. He next dwelt with great power and eloquence upon the land question, commenting indignantly upon the doctrine of "*prudent proprietorship*" enunciated by the President in his annual message, and claiming for our good old State, her just share of the lands or their proceeds.

He read and commented in terms of approval upon the resolutions of the Whig Convention, pronounced a warm and earnest eulogium upon the Whig candidate, urging the tried and true whigs of Brunswick, to prove themselves in the approaching contest worthy of themselves and their ancient renown—and concluded by offering the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Whigs of Brunswick, in expressing heretofore their preference for a particular individual, as the nominee for Governor, never intended to pin their faith to any one man, nor to abate one tittle of their loyal allegiance to the cardinal principles of the Whig party.

Resolved, That recognizing in Hon. Alfred Dockery, a firm, true and constant Whig, a gallant champion of their cause, a tried and faithful public servant, an able, energetic, and successful leader, and above all, a gentleman of rare singleness of purpose and purity of life, they receive his nomination with unqualified approval, and will give to him, their warm, united, and most zealous support.

Geo. Wortham, Esq., a true and gallant Whig, formerly of Bertie, but who has now made Brunswick his home, was then called out, and though taken by surprise, as he declared, responded happily and eloquently.

On motion of David D. Allen, Esq., the Secretary was directed to furnish a report of the proceedings of this meeting to the editors of the Herald and Commercial, and request their publication, and that the other Whig papers in the State be requested to copy the same.

FRED. J. HILL, Chm'n.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sec'y.

PUFFING.—The Washington Union in a long editorial laudatory of the sayings and doings of sundry Senators on the night preceding the passage of the Nebraska Bill, does up the several Locofoco Senators in the following *happy* style:

"Senator Norris made a speech of GRANITE, and in this he nobly and fitly followed the example of the stern and rock-seated democracy of New Hampshire, and our own firm and true-hearted President. He spoke about two hours, and astonished his hearers by the boldness, the sagacity, the originality of his views."

He astonished his hearers, did he? They had not suspected him of boldness, sagacity and originality. Complimentary, that!

"The speech, (continues the Union) of Senator Toucey, of Connecticut, in favor of the bill, was worthy of that calm, accomplished, and intrepid statesman.

"Colonel Weller, the gallant gentleman from California, in a speech of rare eloquence and force, took occasion to remind the Senate of the absurdity of the Senator from Maine; (Mr. Fessenden) and with such effect, that the galleries and the grave senators joined in a rapturous burst of applause.

"Senator Douglas followed in the greatest speech of his life. He spoke for more than THREE hours in reply to the adversaries of his bill. No one slept while HE spoke."

Of course the inference is, that everybody *did* sleep during the exhibition of the "granite" qualities of Mr. Norris, the "calmness and accomplishment" of Mr. Toucey, and the "gallantry, eloquence and force" of Mr. Weller.

Mr. Seward, also, according to the Union, shrunk back "abashed and confused" by the "Little Giant's" eloquence. Mr. Sumner "quailed" before his withering rebukes. And Mr. Wade was so effetually used up that the Union cannot refrain from giving its readers a report of the scene as follows:

"That senator," said he, "signed an address filled with the foulest aspersions, and yet he confesses he never read it!" "But I have since read it," replied the Ohio senator, and found it true." "And now," responded Senator Douglas, "did you not say that a negro was as good as a white man?" "Yes," said Senator Wade, "especially in Ohio." "Well," said Judge Douglas, "if three free negroes had signed that infamous document which preceded this discussion, I should have more respect than I have shown it, as it has been."

If that is to be taken as the best sample of *the* speech, what are we to think of the rest? And yet such a speech, with neither wit, sense, nor decency, is praised by the central organ of the great Democratic party as the greatest speech, and its author as the greatest statesman, in the United States Senate! Bah!

WASHINGTON, March 7th.

It is confidently expected that the House will strike out, "the *Alien* clause" in the Nebraska bill:—also that the Senate will in turn strike out the clause in the Homestead bill which allows *Aliens* the right to a quarter section.

The friends of the Nebraska Bill now consider it sure to pass the House, by fifteen majority.

The express train from Chicago to Alton ran against a hand-car on Friday morning last, killing a man who was thereon. The man had stolen the car, and was running away with it when killed.

In the New York Independent we find the following from a mother:

"But did I tell you what a time I had with my little Joe?"

"No. What was it?"

"Why, I was showing him the picture of the martyrs thrown to the lions, and was talking very solemnly to him, trying to make him feel what a terrible thing it was. 'Ma!' said he, all at once, 'oh, ma! just look at that poor little lion, way behind there—he won't get any!'"

A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Bar, held in the Court House in Fayetteville on Thursday the [illegible] March, on motion, Wm. B. Wright, Esq., was called to the Chair, and C. G. Wright, Esq., requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed to draft resolutions: John Winslow, [illegible] Reid, and J. W. Evans, Esq'rs., who reported through their chairman, Mr. Winslow, the following resolutions:

Whereas: It has pleased Almighty God, in [his in]scrutable providence, to remove from our midst Hon. Robert Strange, who, for the last thirty [illegible] has been a distinguished member of our [illegible] Bar.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore his death [illegible] to his country, in whose councils he has acted a prominent and patriotic part, to his state, [illegible] has often served with eminent and marked [illegible] to this Bar, the scene of his first and last [illegible] efforts.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed [illegible] to the family of our deceased brother, [illegible] of the Bar, and to assure them of our sin[cere sympathy] with them in their affliction, and that they [illegible] requested to furnish them a copy of these pro[ceedings].

Resolved, That J. G. Shepherd, Esq., be app[ointed to] lay before the Justices of the County Co[urt the pro]ceedings of this meeting, and that James [illegible] be appointed to make known the same [illegible] Superior Court of Cumberland, with a re[quest that they] be spread upon the minutes of those Courts [illegible].

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings [be fur]nished to the editors of our different town pa[pers with] a request that the same be published.

W. B. WRIGHT, [illegible]

C. G. WRIGHT, Sec'y.

OHIO SENATOR.—The Locofoco legislature [of] Ohio has elected George E. Pugh, Senator [for] that State in place of Mr. Chase. Mr Pugh, [we] suppose, is of the same political notions as Mr. Chase, as he assisted in the latter's election [illegible] years ago, though he is claimed as a [illegible]ventionist.

All who are engaged in writing the history [of] the various Churches within the bounds of the *Fayetteville Presbytery*, are respectfully requested to hand in their contribution[s] [illegible] as convenient, to James Banks, Chairman [of] Committee, Fayetteville.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration with the Will [annexed] upon the Estate of Robert Strange, dec'd, [having been] issued to the undersigned, all persons holding [claims] against said Estate are hereby notified to present [them] to either of the undersigned within the time pre[scribed] by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in [bar of] recovery. All persons indebted to said Estate [are re]quested to make payment immediately.

GEORGE McNEILL, Execu[tor].
ROBERT S. FRENCH, [illegible]
Adm'rs with the W[ill annexed].

Administrators' Sale.

ON Friday the 14th April next, at the [residence] of Robert Strange, dec'd, near Fayett[eville, we] will offer for sale, on a credit of six months, [illegible] Household and Kitchen Furniture, [illegible] 1 new Family Carriage, [illegible] Horses, Mules, Wagons, stock of Cattle [illegible] and Miscellaneous Library, &c. &c.

GEORGE McNEILL, [illegible]
ROBERT S. FRENCH, [illegible]

March 11, 1854. [illegible]

1854.

SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving, and [illegible] have their entire stock in Store by [illegible]

Seasonable Goods,

Embracing a great variety of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Boots and Shoes, Foolscap and Letter Paper, Blank Books, Bolting Cloths, &c. &c.

With an extensive assortment of

Ready-made Clothing, and Foreign and Domestic Hardware.

All of which they offer to the Trade at Low [prices] and upon ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to give [the] above Stock an examination before making their [purchases].

HALL & SACKETT.

March 8, 1854. [illegible]

Spring Importations FOR 1854.

STARR & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, and Ready Made Clothing,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

INVITE the attention of their customers and the trade generally, to a very superior Stock of

Spring & Summer Goods,

which they will sell at prices as low as [can be found in] any market South of Mason and Dixon's line, [to pur]chasers who pay promptly or buy for cash.

Merchants will find in this market good stock in most every branch of trade, and at prices which cannot fail to please.

March 7, 1854.

Card to our Patrons.

BY the 15th inst. SCOTT & BALDWIN [will receive] a new and beautiful assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS

Of newest designs. Among the variety will [be found] the choicest importations, all selected by [illegible] Europe.

We have secured the services of Mons. [illegible] BLAIR to superintend the Cutting Department [of the] Petersburg House, which will enable us to [furnish] any style of garment you may desire. Our [illegible] Tailoring Department will not be opened in W[ilmington] until October next, owing to our not being [able to fit] up the New Store sooner.

Call, Gentlemen, and see the Cassimeres and [Vest]ings next week.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,
Wilmington, Market [illegible]

March 7, 1854. [illegible]

$50 REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber [illegible] near Britton's Ferry on the Great Pe[e Dee] NEGRO FELLOWS, viz:

CYRUS, belonging to Mr. Samuel Bell, [of Marl]borough, S. C., is of rather light complexion [for a ne]gro, about 6 feet high, with high cheek bones, [well] built and will weigh about 185 pounds. He [is about] 30 years of age.

JACK, commonly called Jack Jones, [illegible] plexion, and inclines to stoop in his shoulders, [about] 50 years of age, and had on when he left a [illegible] man's hat, and an oil-cloth coat.

JOSEPH, dark complected, about 5 feet [illegible] high, weighs about 160 pounds, with w[hiskers] wears a cap.

ALFRED, the brother of Joseph, though [illegible] height, of dark complexion, weighs about [illegible] and would be taken for a boy of 18 years old.

LEWIS, about 25 years old, of light color, [ra]ther round shouldered, about 5 feet 8 inches [illegible]

The above negroes are intelligent and [illegible] (except Jack, who has a stubborn look.) They [came] from the Eastern part of North Carolina, (except Cy[rus,]) and it is supposed will endeavor to make their way back. Cyrus, though not from North Carolina [as] we know of, may be induced to keep with them.

We will pay Ten Dollars for each, lodged in any [jail] in this State or North Carolina, so that we can [get] them.

S. & H. BELL.

Georgetown, S. C., March 6, 1854. 77-3w

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

For Governor,

GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY,

OF RICHMOND COUNTY

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1854.

[illegible] AFFAIRS.—We are indebted to Gurdon Deming, Esq. for the following [illegible] the *Report of the Committee of Finance, Cumberland County, March*, 1854.

[illegible] Treasury, Feb'y 1, 1853,	$4,584 29
[illegible] ted and paid by the Sheriff,	2,372 84
[illegible] suit and fines collected by Clerks,	347 85
	$7,304 98
[illegible] for the use of the County,	3,627 43
[illegible] 1st Feb'y, 1854,	$3,677 55
[illegible] Feb. 1, 1853, for Jury uses,	$1,218 82
[illegible] ted and paid by Sheriff,	1,868 02
	$3,086 84
[illegible] in payment of Jurors,	1,586 96
[illegible] 1st Feb'y, 1854,	$1,499 88
[illegible] the hands of Treasurer of Board [illegible] Wardens of the Poor, Feb'y 1, 1853,	$1,194 33
[illegible] lected and paid by the Sheriff,	2,019 27
[illegible] collected and paid,	50 00
	$3,263 60
[illegible] for support of the Poor in 1853,	2,133 54
[illegible] Feb'y 1, 1854,	$1,130 06
[illegible] lected and paid to E. L. Winslow, [illegible] Common Schools in Cumberland [illegible] ty, in 1853,	$1,433 91

[illegible] above are nett balances, Commissions being deducted [illegible] Feb'y 1, 1854.

[illegible] the County Court, last week, the following [illegible] were assessed for County uses for 1854-5:

[illegible]	20 cts.	On $100 Real Estate	14
[illegible]	15	"	8
[illegible]	15	"	10
Common Schools	12	"	6
Asylum	5	"	1
[illegible]	1	"	2
[illegible] State	20	"	[illegible]
	8[illegible]		48

Arch'd McLean, Esq. was re-elected County [illegible] for the ensuing year.

Gurdon Deming, Jas. W. Strange and James Kyle[illegible], Esqs. were elected Committee of Finance.

A Committee, consisting of Henry Elliot, E. [illegible] Winslow, J. G. Shepherd, Jas. Banks, and Gurdon Deming, Esqs., was appointed to obtain [illegible] estimates, and an eligible site for a new [illegible] to report at September Term next. This is [illegible] and humane measure.

We learn that upwards of $2000 of the County [illegible] during the past year were for repairs of [illegible] construction of new Bridges.

SENATOR BADGER.—It must be gratifying to [illegible] State pride of every North Carolina reader, [illegible] not the party feeling of some,) to mark [illegible] eminent position now held by our Senator in [illegible] highest of all Legislative bodies, the U. S. Senate. To be justly distinguished in that body, [illegible] requires years of service, with intellectual powers [illegible] highest grade; (and more is required from [illegible] North Carolinian than from others, because it [illegible] the fashion abroad to depreciate North [illegible] To such a position has Mr. Badger [illegible] as we have abundant opportunity of observing in the official reports of the debates and [illegible] published in the Globe. The following [illegible] two instances from among many, selected [illegible] they both occur in a single day's proceedings.

[illegible] course of some remarks on the Nebraska [illegible] Mr. Cass said,—

"Mr. President, the Senator from Ohio has [illegible] an amendment which, I am free to [illegible] at first struck me favorably. I must [illegible] the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. Badger] the credit of saying that I should have [illegible] for that amendment at the moment, under [illegible] existing impressions, but for the fact, that, [illegible] almost without knowing anything [illegible] he delivered one of the most powerful [illegible] arguments against it which I ever [illegible] which immediately changed my opinion.

Mr. BUTLER. The Senator will have to correct [illegible] [Laughter.] He says my friend [illegible] North Carolina made that speech without [illegible] anything about the subject.

Mr. CASS. I say it was almost an act of [illegible] That honorable Senator makes a very [illegible] speech with very little preparation. [illegible] subject, whatever it is, seems always to be [illegible] mind.

Subsequently, Mr. Walker of Wisconsin, in [illegible] speech, appealed to Mr. Badger in the following [illegible]:

Now let me ask the Senator from North Carolina [illegible] question, if he pleases. It is one of law, [illegible] shall put it in the abstract. If I were to give [illegible] opinion about it, and that opinion were to go [illegible] the country, it would not have one half the [illegible] which the same opinion would have [illegible] from the Senator from North Carolina, [illegible] I desire to ask him this question: [illegible] statute is repealed, and subsequently [illegible] repealing act is itself repealed, does it revive [illegible] act?

Mr. BADGER. That is a question which my [illegible] will allow me to say does not always admit of [illegible] answer. In some parts of the United States [illegible] of a repealing statute sets up or puts [illegible] in force the statute first repealed.

Mr. WALKER. But I am speaking of the [illegible] law rule.

Mr. BADGER. In England the repeal of a [illegible] statute sets up in full force the statute [illegible].

Mr. WALKER. By the common law?

Mr. BADGER. That is the rule in England.

[illegible] above, we repeat, are but instances of what [illegible] occurs in the Senate.

[illegible] advantage of having such a representative [illegible] Senate is not confined to the elevation of [illegible] character of our State, but is influential to [illegible] attainment of measures essential to its welfare. [illegible] for instance, in the early part of the [illegible] session, Mr. Badger was able at once to [illegible] the passage of a bill to make effectual a [illegible] appropriation for the benefit of Nag's [illegible] and more recently to obtain a liberal appropriation for Cape Fear Bar. Those bills went [illegible] the Senate to the House, and have never [illegible] heard from since, though the Representatives [illegible] Messrs. Ashe and Shaw) of the two Districts [illegible] more immediately concerned belong to the [illegible] party which has a majority of two to one in that House.

THE PLATFORM SMASHED AGAIN.—The Locofoco House of Representatives have again passed that great scheme of plunder, the "Homestead Bill,"—a bill proposing to grant to every body, who will go and take it, 160 acres of land belonging to the people of the United States.

It is to be hoped that the Bill will fail in the Senate, but the indications are anything but cheering. The Senate gives away the lands with great liberality, and the introduction of the bill was heartily greeted by Gen. Cass and the land grabbing Senators of the new States.

Among other things Gen. Cass said:

"The time has arrived when the public domain has ceased to be necessary as a source of revenue, and we are now enabled to offer one of the noblest tributes to the value of free institutions, which the world has seen, in furnishing the first example of an equal and safe system by which every citizen may become a land owner, and by which a government exhibits itself in the character not of a tax collector—its old and established attribute,—but of a medium on the part of the people of giving to all who desire it homes, permanent homes for themselves and their families. It is a new and noble function in the operations of governments, this power of distribution without the necessity of taxation to exercise it—this granting to each a part of what belongs to all—this attention to the wants and wishes of a vast portion of the country, and the measure itself, as well as the feeling it manifests, will do more to strengthen the cause of free government through the world than any event in our day."

The General's notions of the duties of government seem to be so progressive that we shall expect his next proposition to be one to give to every body too lazy to go and take the land, an equivalent in money. He and his generous associates expecting only in return the votes of the receivers of their bounty.

It well becomes the people of the old States to inquire, why, if "the public domain has ceased to be necessary as a source of revenue," its proceeds are not applied, in accordance with the deeds of trust by which the government acquired a great portion of it, for the use and benefit of *all* the States? And whether it becomes us to devote the public funds, as is proposed by the Gadsden Treaty, to the acquisition of more land, to be used not for our benefit, but to gain votes for the elevation of land grabbers to the high places in the Government?

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.—This great measure of wrong to the old States, we are glad to state, was opposed by the votes of the entire delegation from North Carolina, Whig and Locofoco. Last year, if we remember aright, whilst the Whigs voted against it, the Locofoco members from this State dodged a vote. It was, and is still, we believe, regarded as a favorite measure of the Locofoco party—one by which votes are bought in the powerful West, and the ascendancy of that party thus secured. So strong was the influence of this consideration on the Locofoco members from this State, a year ago, that though evidently unwilling to vote for the bill, they could not muster independence enough to vote against it. Since that time the Land question has been more and more discussed in North Carolina, and whilst the Whigs are unanimously opposed to the unjust system by which the lands, our lands, are given away, many of their opponents agree with them on that point. Indeed, we think we might say that nearly all of them at heart agree with the Whigs. The effect of this is seen in the united vote of all our delegation against this most fatal of the measures of the system. We fear, however, that the time has passed for making any effectual opposition.—If the old States had resisted from the first—if the Locofocos had only united with the Whigs in demanding an equal share of the common treasure, —it might have been secured. Now it may be too late. If this Homestead bill should pass, the only way in which a North Carolinian can hope for an interest in the Public Lands, that great National property, will be by his leaving North Carolina and going off to settle on the lands. North Carolina will thus lose what she wants more than lands—*men*—young and enterprising men—the real wealth of a State.

There is a startling view of this subject presented in a letter to the Baltimore Sun, a Locofoco paper, by its well known and well informed Washington correspondent, who is perhaps the most confidential and trusted organ of that party of all his tribe of letter writers.

"In regard to the homestead bill, the amendments thereto afford subjects of grave consideration. The original bill limits its benefits to actual citizens of the United States, but it is proposed to embrace foreigners who have signified an intention of becoming citizens. Extending the bill with this amendment to the Kansas and Nebraska Territories, *the House will nullify the effect of the repeal of the slavery prohibition.* We shall give away the domain to foreign emigrants as fast as they come into the country, so as to *render certain the exclusion of the slaveholders from it.*

"By one of these land grants we can soon double the amount of foreign immigration and *expel slavery* from every Territory or State where the Government owns public lands. It is said, too, that slavery is to be abolished in Missouri as soon as fifteen thousand additional votes, expected from foreign immigration, can be secured in that State. To suppose that Missouri is to remain a slaveholding State while surrounded by a circle of free States is absurd.

"The Senate, by a majority of only two votes, excluded aliens from the right of suffrage in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, with a view to improve the chances of the toleration of slavery there; but it is doubtful whether this restriction will be retained. While we give the domain to aliens, we certainly ought to give them the power to control it.

"Though the Missouri prohibition may be repealed, yet *the tendency of our legislation will be to exclude slaveholders from any participation in the new territories.* With a view to afford them some chance, it might be provided that a slaveholder may be allowed a homestead for each one of his family, and thus have some inducement to trust himself with his property among abolitionists and aliens."

Now here is food for reflection. These lands are to be used against the old slave States in every way. They are given to rail roads in the new States, whereby the relative prosperity of the old is diminished. They are given to anybody that will go and take them, for the purpose of putting down slavery. And all this wrong, the Locofocos, even Southern Locofocos, have aided, either directly or indirectly, to inflict.

P. S. The subject has assumed a new and unexpected phase, within the last day or two. The House of Representatives has decided first to give the old States their share of the proceeds of the lands, and then rejected that and a bill to give lands to a rail road in the new States. See proceedings under Congress head. What the end will be, we cannot say. But it looks very much like an end of the rail road part of the land-grabbing system. It may be, however, that the next move will be to appropriate all the lands to the States within which they lie. If that be not done, it will only be for want of votes, not for want of inclination in the members from the West.

ANOTHER DAILY PAPER.—The Semi-Weekly Wilmington Herald has been dicontinued and "The Daily Herald" takes its place. The Herald is about the same size with the Journal and is neatly printed. Terms $6 per annum in advance.

We wish the Herald abundant success in its enterprise.

The Herald, though always acceptable, will be much more useful and valuable here if its Editor can contrive to get it here in reasonable time. We have scarcely had a copy of it in due time for a month past. Thursday morning's Herald arrived here on Saturday night, along with Friday afternoon's Journal.

WHIG MEETING.—We publish in another column the proceedings of the Whigs of Brunswick, at a meeting last week. The movement comes from the right quarter, and the speech and resolutions of Mr. Davis are in the right spirit and just such as were to be expected from him by all who know him and his devotion to the cause.

SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY OF WILMINGTON.—By the first annual report of C. D. Ellis, President of this Society, we learn that its receipts have amounted to $8,501 45, and its expenditures to $7,956 80. There are $3,250 74 of subscriptions still due. It is estimated that $5,000 more will be wanted to finish the building, and $2,000 to furnish it.

EDUCATION.—We learn from the Greensboro' Weekly Message, that there are 120 pupils at the Carolina Female College, Anson; and 100 at the New Institute, Iredell county, of which Rev. B. Clegg is principal.

PORCELAIN AND MAGNESIA.—The Star says that a bed of porcelain clay has been discovered on the line of the Central Rail Road a few miles below Neuse river. It is so soft for 100 yards that the timbers of the road sink out of sight in it, and the track will have to be changed.

On another part of the road in Wake a bed of Magnesia has been discovered, some lumps in a pure state having been taken from it.

PARTY MADNESS AND FOLLY.—The Raleigh Star says that at the Locofoco meeting in that place last week two of the orators, Maj. G. H. Wilder and Mr. E. G. Haywood, declared that they would rather see North Carolina stricken from the constellation of States than to have an act passed for distributing the public lands or their proceeds amongst the States! And further that the abominable sentiment was loudly applauded.

NEBRASKA.—The Washington Union has given permission to the Northern Democrats in the House to vote as they please upon the Nebraska Bill. They are told that the President will not regard them as abolitionists if they vote against it, although he would prefer them to vote for it.

In the same article the Union abuses all the *Whigs* who oppose the Bill as the worst sort of abolitionists.

A despatch to the National Intelligencer says that resolutions in favor of the Nebraska Bill introduced into the Locofoco State Convention of Pennsylvania, *were choked off.*

More than 150 clergymen in New York city have signed a memorial to Congress against the Nebraska bill.

So far not a Convention nor Legislature, of any party, in a Northern State, has adopted resolutions in favor of the Bill—except the Legislature of Illinois, in which they were sustained by Whigs and Democrats and opposed by members of both parties.

CLOSE CONNECTION.—On Monday last, we announced the arrival of the Steamer Andes from Europe; on Wednesday we had the Nashville, with London dates to the 15th ult., and on Thursday, the Alps, with dates to the 18th; on Friday, the Atlantic, to the 22d, and on Saturday, the Asia with news as late as the 25th. So that in the short space of a week we have received and published the news of *five* Steamers from Europe.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.—The ill feeling between the Roman Catholics and Protestants at the North is daily increasing, and manifesting itself in outrages of all kinds. A singular instance of it occurred at Washington city a few nights ago. It will be remembered that the Pope of Rome some months ago sent a marble block, with an inscription, to be placed in the National Washington Monument. It appears that the block has been lying, with others, on the ground near the Monument, waiting its turn to be worked into the edifice. Well, about midnight of the 5th inst. it was hauled off to the banks of the Potomac and broken into fragments. The affair created much feeling, particularly among the Roman Catholics, but no discovery has been made of the persons engaged. The keeper's dog was poisoned to prevent his attacking the perpetrators.

The Guano Monopoly.—The Peruvian official journal of a late date contains a letter addressed to the Peruvian Government by E. H. Sullivan, Esq., British Charge d'Affaires to Peru, by order of his Government, calling the attention of the Peruvian Cabinet to the high price of guano, and the evil arising from the present system of Government sales, and urging that the trade in guano may be thrown open to competition. Sr. Gregorio paz Soldan, the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, sends a long reply, in which he justifies the course of Peru, and declines to accede to the request.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday last, Messrs. Everett and Clayton asked leave to record their votes against the Nebraska bill, they having been too unwell to remain till 5 o'clock on Saturday morning to vote against it. The leave was refused, as against the rules, and setting a bad precedent. [Mr. Clayton said he intended to vote *for* the bill until he heard the "granite" speech of Mr. Norris's in its favor, which the Union lauds so highly, the only effect of which appears to have been thus to lose a vote for the bill he advocated.]

The bill for the relief of the indigent insane was further debated. It was opposed by Messrs. Adams and Bayard, and supported by Mr. Brown.

The Homestead bill was received from the House and referred.

On Wednesday, the bill for the relief of the indigent insane, by an appropriation of public lands, (the share of North Carolina to be about 300,000 acres,) was further debated and passed, as follows:

Yeas—Badger, Bell, Brown, Chase, Clayton, Dawson, Dodge, (of Wisconsin,) Everett, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Gwin, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, (of Tenn.,) Morton, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Stuart, Sumner, Thompson, (of Kentucky,) Wade, Walker.—25.

Nays—Adams, Atchison, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dodge, (of Iowa,) Douglass, Fitzpatrick, Mason, Pettit, Weller, Williams—12.

The bill has yet to pass the House.

Mr. Phelps spoke at length on his right to a seat as Senator from Vermont.

On Thursday, the Homestead bill was reported back from the Land Committee, to which it had been referred, without amendment, and was made the special order for Monday of next week.

A bill was passed to promote the efficiency of the army by providing a retired list of disabled officers.

Friday was devoted to private bills.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Tuesday, a long debate took place on the various propositions to grant lands for rail roads in the new States.

On Wednesday, the land question was again under debate, on a bill to grant lands to a Minnesota railroad. Among the speakers was Mr. Kerr, of whose remarks we find the following brief abstract in the N. Y. Express:

Mr. Kerr believed that government has power to appropriate either money or lands for railroad or other improvements, to develope the resources of the country, or for literary institutions. He believed, however, the trust involved has been grossly violated. He opposed land benefits to preferred States, and claimed that all of them should equally participate in the division of the lands. In conclusion he gave notice of an amendment, that the money received out of reserved sections shall be paid to the States which have received no lands for internal improvements, according to their representation in Congress.

On Thursday, an inquiry was proposed into the seizure of the steamer Black Warrior at Havana. It was objected to.

The debate on the rail road land bill was resumed.

Mr. Kerr of N. C. proposed and advocated an amendment providing that the money arising from the sale of the reserved sections shall be paid over to those States which have received no grants of the public lands for internal improvements, according to their federal representation in Congress."

Many motions were made by the Western members to amend and to reject this amendment; but all failed, and finally the yeas and nays were taken and Mr. Kerr's amendment was adopted, 85 to 84. (Messrs. Clingman, Kerr, Puryear, Rogers and Shaw, voted for the amendment; Mr. Craige against it. Messrs. Ashe and Ruffin not voting—the latter absent in N. C. on account of the illness of his father.)

On Friday, the bill itself, with the amendment of Mr. Kerr, was laid on the table, 121 to 65.—(Messrs. Craige, Puryear and Shaw, for laying on the table; Messrs. Clingman, Kerr and Rogers against it. Messrs. Ashe and Ruffin not voting.) So the bill to grant lands to Minnesota for a rail road was *rejected;* and it is supposed that all similar bills will share a like fate.

A resolution to inquire into the Gardiner fraud was adopted.

It is of course desirable that all controversies, in newspapers as elsewhere, should be conducted without the use of unkind and harsh language; but it is sometimes necessary to use both. No man can submit quietly to wilful misrepresentation, to slander, and to garbling of his language. It is not in weak human nature to bear such treatment without exposing it, and that in plain language. Unfortunately the editor of the North Carolinian seems incapable of an allusion to us without doing the grossest injustice and we have thus been led reluctantly into pretty plain talk to him.

But when he says that in all "personal" controversies we have been the aggressor, he asserts what he well knows to be untrue. And when he said, sometime since, that he had never expected "even decent" treatment from us, because no democratic paper in the town had ever received such from us, he asserted what he well knew to be equally untrue.

It is well known to the public and to him, that we have scrupulously abstained from any interference with the private, personal affairs or character of himself or his predecessors, (except, if it can be so called, an allusion to the pettifoggery of the present editor, provoked by the grossest meddling with our private affairs, upon a subject and in a manner worthy of that lowest of all low sheets, the N. Y. Herald.) But he has only followed the example of his predecessors. One of them slandered our ancestors, another occupied himself in inquiries as to where we bought our clothes and whom we employed to make them; and the present editor troubles himself about our religion (instead of his own.) Of course he knew very well that self-respect would forbid us, as the slightest regard for decency would have forbidden him, to engage in such a discussion.

This and such as this he seems to think "decent" treatment and entitling him to respect from us. We take a different view of the matter, and consider such meddling busy bodies as unworthy any body's respect, as public pests and disgraces to the editorial profession. And the public seems to have concurred with us: for living as we do in a part of the State strongly democratic, we have always received a zealous support, whilst no democratic paper in this town has ever been able to obtain more than a picayune list of subscribers. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ!*

The Carolinian amusingly enough affects to consider us "a prostrate antagonist," which it "will not trample on."!! But it threatens us with something awful if we do not cease our "rude and offensive manner." We need only say, to all such threats, that we ask and expect no forbearance from the Carolinian. It is at liberty to exhaust its malignity on us.

We regret the necessity for making these remarks; but we meddle with no man's private affairs, and we will tolerate no impertinent interference with our own.

CORN.

3,500 BUSHELS Corn for sale by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 13. 78

A Woman to hire out until 1st Jan'y 1855. Apply to J. H. ROBERTS.

March 13, 1854. 78tf

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, on the 7th inst., by Rev. Dr. Mason, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Esq., Editor of the North Carolina Standard, to Miss LOUISA V., daughter of the late Robert Harrison, Esq.

On the 2d of this inst., by the Rev. John L. Clifton, Mr. CAMPBELL C. McPHAIL to Miss ELIZABETH JANE CRADDOCK, daughter of Mrs. Civil Craddock.

Near Air Mount, in Marengo County, Ala., on Tuesday evening, 14th February, by the Rev. Jas. H. Ticknor, Rector of St. James' Parish, Livingston, Ala., STEPHEN W. MURLEY, Esq., formerly of Fayetteville, N. C., to Miss HARRIET DAVES, daughter of John Gildersleeve, Esq., formerly of Newbern, N. C.

DIED,

In Duplin county, on the 27th ult., at the residence of James Summerlins, Mrs. LUCRETIA HARDISON, at the advanced age of 92 years, 1 month and 10 days.

Mrs. EMELINE SMITH, daughter of M. and E. Waddle, and consort of W. H. Smith, was born in Anson co., N. C. She embraced religion and joined the M. E. Church. She died Dec. 12, 1853.

At his residence in Hempstead, Ark., on the 10th February, 1854, Hon. HENRY P. POINDEXTER, late Senator of that district. Mr. Poindexter was born in Surry, N. C., on the 10th April, 1792.

On the 5th Jan., in Union co., N. C., JAMES HEATH, senr., aged 60 years.

On the 6th inst., very suddenly, departed this life, Mrs. SARAH STEVENS, consort of Mr. Henry Stevens. She was well Sabbath evening until 9 o'clock, suddenly she was attacked with a stroke of Paralysis, and forthwith became speechless and helpless, and expired next morning about 7 o'clock, leaving a bereaved Husband and four children, many relatives, friends, and extensive acquaintance to mourn her departure. This Sister embraced the Christian Church at Piney Grove, August 9th, 1843, and has lived an exemplary life ever since. She was an honorable, high minded, respectable, prudent and industrious woman; she was an affectionate wife, a tender mother, indulgent mistress, obliging neighbor, hospitable and kind to those that visited her. Her decease is severely felt. Oh, why should we mourn when we hope that she is at rest in the arms of her blessed Redeemer? The writer of this short Obituary has known this amiable lady, for more than thirty years, and is responsible for these facts. Oh, that the sisters of the Church of Christ, would paternize such an example, and God grant our last days may be like hers.

At Oxford, Ga., Feb. 23, in the 22d year of his age, THOMAS HENDON CROMARTIE, son of John and Eliza A. Cromartie, of Florida.

In Richmond County, on the 25th ultimo, HECTOR McNEILL, Esq.

At Tuscaloosa, Ala., on the 24th ult., Gen. THOMAS D. King, elder brother of the late Vice Pres't. King

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 13.

BACON—	10	a 11	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	25	a	Cuba,	26	a 27
CANDLES—F. F.	16	a 17	New Orleans,	37½	a 40
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5½	a 6
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed,	80	a
COFFEE—Rio,	13	a 14	Tanners',	60	a 70
Laguira,		a 14	SALT—		
St. Domingo,	00	a 00	Liv'p. (sack,)	2 00	a
COTTON—			Alum, (bu.)		a
Strictly prime,	9	a 9¼	SEED—		
Prime,	8¾	a 9	Flaxseed,	1 00	a
Fair,	8½	a 8¾	Clover, per lb.	12½	a 15
COTTON BAGGING—			SHOT—		
Gunny,	13	a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00	a
Dundee,	12	a 14	Buck,	2 25	a
Burlaps,	10	a 12	SPIRITS—		
COTTON YARNS—			Peach Brandy,	66	a 75
No. 5 to 10,	17	a 18	Apple "	45	a 50
DOMESTIC GOODS—			N. C. Whiskey,	45	a 48
Bro. Sheetings,	7½	a 8	Northern "		a
Osnaburgs,	9½	a 10	N. E. Rum,	40	a
FEATHERS—	40	a 45	Jam'ca Rum,	$2	a 2 50
FLOUR—			Fr. Brandy,	$2	a 3 00
Superfine,	6 75	a 6 90	American Gin,	30	a 40
Fine,	6 50	a 6 65	Holland do,	1 50	a 2 00
Scratched,	6 25	a 6 40	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf,	11	a 12
Corn,	1 10	a 0 00	Crushed,	10	a 11
Wheat,	$0	a 1 10	St. Croix,	9	a
Oats,	60	a	Porto Rico,	7	a 9
Peas,		a 1 00	New Orleans,	6	a 8
Rye,	1 00	a 1 10	TALLOW—	11	a 12
HIDES—Dry,	9	a 10	TOBACCO—		
Green,	3	a 4	Leaf,		none.
IRON—			Manufactured,	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5	a	WHITE LEAD—	$2¼	a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6	a	WINDOW GLASS—		
English,	4	a	8 x 10,	2¼	a 2½
LARD—	10	a 11	10 x 12,	2¾	a
LEAD—	8½	a 9	WOOL—		a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon sells readily at quotations.

Cotton—Sales made this morning at 9 cents. The market from the middle of the week up to Saturday was quite animated. The news from Europe on that day put a stop to the good feeling, and left it without much animation.

Flour—We reduce our quotation. But few sales this morning. Buyers not willing to come up nor sellers to come down.

Turpentine 3 70. Spirits 55.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine, yellow dip 4 25, virgin 3 40, hard 2 35. Spirits 62 to 63; sellers ask 63 to 65. Common Rosin 1 00 to 1 10; No. 2, 1 20 to 1 37. Tar 2 35. On hand, for sale and shipment, 4000 bbls. Spirits, 28,300 bbls. Turpentine, 4,000 bbls. Tar, 44,178 bbls. Rosin. Cotton, 181 bales sold at 8¾ to 9¼. Fayetteville Flour dull at 7 50 from wharf. Corn 87. Northern Hay 1 25 to 1 45. 9 rafts river Lumber sold at 7 50 for scantling, 8 50 for wide, and $13 for flooring boards. 1,073 hhds. Cardenas molasses received, selling at 20, 20½ and 21 cents. Irish potatoes 4 to 4 50. Bacon 9½ to 10; 12 to 12½ for hams. Lard 10. Common Shingles 2 50. 25 to 30 rafts Timber received and sold at $6 7, 8, 8 50, 9, 10, 10 50, 11, 11 50, and $12. Tallow 11 to 12.

At New York, Flour dull at 8 to 8 25. Corn 83 to 86. Cotton, middling 9¾, middling fair 10¼.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,809,342 bales, against 2,422,991 last year. Decrease 613,649.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

March 11—Str Gov Graham, (Cape Fear Line,) with boat Alamance in tow, and goods G J Allen, H L Myrover, Barnhardt & Sullivan, A Graham, J Miller, W H McRae, Murchison, Reid & Co, J M Morehead, King & Hege, S S Arey, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, J Worth & Son, J Sloan, R & A Murphy, E Mitchell, Rev H McAlister, J C Thomson, Cedar Falls Co, Moss & Parker, R J Holmes, Maxwell & Horah, E B King, Richwine, Harrison & Co, Marshall & Parker, J H McNeill, Thos Pemberton, E B Rice, Starr & Williams, Foulks & McRae, Johnson & Kelly, H A London, G W Williams & Co, J R Sloan, J C Poe, J H Lindsay, B Coffin, J A Cameron, W A Lash, H M Turner, Transom & Brother, D Murphy, J C McNair, L H Webb, S J Hinsdale, Tyson, Kelly & Co, R T Long, Gardner & Co, Worth & Russell, Morrison & Richardson, P M Powell, Troy & Marsh, M J Ramsey, G W I Goldston & Co, Worth & Utley, D & W McLaurin.

March 6, 8, and 11—Strs. Fanny Lutterloh, and Rowan, with boats Brooklyn and Myrover in tow, (Lutterloh's Line,) with goods for Pearce & Pemberton, J Ewing, S W Tillinghast & Co, E J Hale, J W Lingo, J & T Waddill, J Cheek, McDonald & McMaster, Hall & Sackett, Ray & Pearce, J Kyle, R W Kinlaw & Co, A Johnson & Co, E L & J A Pemberton, C Lutterloh, J A Cameron, B Rose, A W Steel, D & W McLaurin, T J Johnson, H Gilmore, J G Cook, T S Lutterloh, C T Haigh & Son, D McDiarmid, H & E J Lilly, A Coats & Co, P P Johnson, E Turlington, A H Whitfield, J B Johnson, G W I Goldston, Troy & Marsh, J G Cook, J O Boon & Co, Stedman & Horne, W H Lutterloh, Ellis, Williams & Pritchard, H McLane, Foulks & McRae, W S Foulks, Blount's Creek Man Co, W Draughon, S J Hinsdale, W Draughon, W McIntyre, A A McKethan, H McNeill, J H & J Martine, W H Carver, Cook & Johnson, H Erambert.

March 11—Str. Sun, (Orrell's Line,) with goods for T C Fuller, W Draughon, Jessup & Co, Hall & Sackett, J & T Waddill, D E F Watson, McCulloch M Co, W Taylor, W Watson, J C Thomson, D A Boger, W H Carver, J Wood, Mrs R Strange, Benbow Kyle & Co, W N Tillinghast, J W Sandford, Hall & Bollinger, King & Hege, J W Dick, H Depo, Worth & Utley.

March 11—Str. Douglas, (Bank's Line,) with goods for Hall & Sackett, J T Andrews & Co, J S Banks, J A Cameron, D Carmichæl, J Hanks & Holt, S H Page, O Shaw, E B Wilder.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 7—Brig Metallek fm Bath, Me.: Schrs. M C Cranmur fm Swansboro', Golden Rule, A Henton, Autumn, and Eugene fm N York, Elvira fm Bath, Me: Jasper fm New London, Ct, H P Russell fm Baltimore. 8—Schr. Elouise fm New York; Barque Saranac fm Cardenas. 9—Schrs. Alaric from New York: Samuel Cook from Boston. 10—Br. Schr. Active fm Antigua; Brig Boston fm Salem, Mass.

GRAND NOVEL PRIZE GIFT ENTERTAINMENT.

HOPING to merit and receive the kind countenance and assistance of the citizens of Fayetteville, Prof. A. C. BRAND, the Great Altroloquist, has the pleasure of announcing, that he will give one of his Novel, Profitable, Instructive and Attractive ENTERTAINMENTS, at FAYETTEVILLE HALL, on Tuesday Evening, March 14th, consisting of his Incomparable Presentation of choice chaste SELECTIONS FROM SHAKSPEARE; also, a Complete Lecture of Instructions upon VENTRILOQUISM, illustrated by an Imitation of Barnum's Incongruous HAPPY FAMILY, &c.

The Audience will select from their number Judges, and upon their decision we will give to the Authors of Productions, to be read at the conclusion of the Entertainment, the following SPLENDID PRIZES:

For the best moral Motto or Proverb,—A fine Gold Pencil, with Pen.

For the best Toast to the Nebraska Bill,—A splendid Silver Cup.

For the best Charade, the Authoress selecting a subject,—A fine Gold Bracelet.

For the best Conundrum upon our Entertainment, A beautiful Ivory Portmonaie.

No names will be read except the Authors' of Articles decided by the Judges to be entitled to the several Prizes. Those contesting for these Prizes will please address A. C. BRAND, through the Post Office.

To close the Entertainment, the following SPLENDID PRIZES will be distributed among the Audience, each Visiter being presented with a Number at the door, in exchange for Tickets:

1st Gift. 1 splendid full jewelled Gold Watch.
2d " 1 " " " Silver "
3d " 1 " Gold Locket.
4th " 1 pair fine Gold Ear-Rings.
5th " 1 fine Gold Bracelet.
6th " 1 " Ladies' Dressing Case.
7th " 1 inlaid Marine Clock.
8th " 1 fancy Papier Mache Clock.
9th " 1 extra fine Gold Ring.
10th " 1 " " fancy Gold Pencil.
11th " Splendid Gold Chain.

All which Prizes may be seen at J. M. BEASLEY'S,—and those receiving them will be at liberty to exchange them for other articles of equal value. Where also Tickets of Admission may be obtained, and Seats secured without extra charge.

Admission 50 Cents. Doors open at 7; performance will commence at 8 o'clock.

DENTAL NOTICE.

W. F. BASON, M. D., thankful for former favors, would respectfully make known that he is again in Fayetteville ready to attend the wants of his friends and others who think proper to favor him with a timely call.

N. B. Those who have, or need Artificial Teeth, are particularly invited to favor us with an early call, as a very decided improvement (in this branch) has been introduced.

March 13. 78-

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully suggests to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville, and vicinity, who intend getting Daguerreotype Likenesses of themselves, or of their friends, that he expects to leave Fayetteville in a few days, and hopes those who are desirous of securing one of his unsurpassed Miniatures will call soon, or they will be too late. J. S. WEAR.

N. B. Rooms over the Store of Mr. J. M. Beasley.

"Here Art, triumphant our attention claims;
Here life seems speaking from a hundred frames,
Belles, Merchants, Statesmen, throng the pictured walls,
Each face, each form, its living type recalls,
Features, complexion, attitude, attire,
Beauty's soft smile and manhood's glance of fire,
Truly reflected from the burnished plate,
Astonish life with its own duplicate.
Think not these portraits by the sunlight made,
Shades though they are, will like a shadow fade.
No! when the lip of flesh in dust shall lie—
When death's grey film o'erspreads the beaming eye—
These life-like pictures, mocking at decay,
Will still be fresh and vivid as to-day!"

March 13, 1854. 78tf

STEAMER FAIRY.

THIS new and comfortable PASSENGER BOAT has commenced her regular trips between this place and Wilmington. She will leave here every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Wilmington at 7 to 8 P. M. Will leave Wilmington every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Fayetteville next morning early, with passengers and freight.

R. M. ORRELL, Agent at Fayetteville.

March 11, 1854. 78-tf

A. J. O'HANLON

HAS now on hand for sale,
25 Bags Rio Coffee;
3 Hhds P. R. Sugar;
8 Bbls. St. Croix do.
10 " C. Yellow do.
5 Casks Rice;
25 Hhds. New Crop Molasses;
20 Bbls. No. 3 Mackerel,
10 Half Bbls. do.
400 lbs. Sole Leather.

—ALSO—

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Snuff, Tea, Shot, Indigo, Saleratus, Starch, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

1200 Bushels Corn.

March 13, 1854. 78-4w

Broom Corn Seed, for sale by

C. LUTTERLOH

March 11, 1854. 78-2t

Peruvian Guano & Agricultural Plaster,

JUST received and for sale in quantities to suit, by B. ROSE

March 13, 1854. 78-3t

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

PEARCE & PEMBERTON

Are now receiving a large and well selected Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Consisting of

Dry Goods, Hats, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, &c.

The above Stock embraces a variety of SEASONABLE GOODS, not enumerated, comprising as good an assortment as will be offered in this market. All of which they offer to the **WHOLESALE** Trade upon accommodating terms.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to give our Stock an examination before making their selections.

B. F. PEARCE.
T. H. PEMBERTON

Hay Street, March 8, 1854. 77-tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having, at March Term of Cumberland County Court, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Mrs. R. McRae, dec'd, notifies all persons having claims against the Estate to present them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Debtors to the Estate will please make immediate payment. JAMES A. McRAE, Executor.

March 13, 1854. 79tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

In Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1853.

Henry Green, Sr., Elizabeth Green, and others, VS. Henry Green, Jr., Timothy Butler and wife Eleanor, McIntire Green, and others.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that McIntire Green, one of the Defendants in this suit, hath removed from the State and is a non-resident: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said McIntire Green to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Equity, at the next term to be held for the county of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken as to him.

Witness, M. R. Morrison, Clerk and Master in Equity, at Office, 2d Monday after the 4th in Sept., A. D. 1853. M. R. MORRISON, C. M. E.

Oct. 27, 1853. 78*6t

J. N. SMITH.
Chemist and Druggist,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, Pure Liquors, &c. &c.,

IS now receiving his Spring supply of Fresh DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., to which he invites the attention of Country Physicians, Merchants, and others who may wish to purchase in his line, as they may depend on procuring Fresh and Genuine articles, and that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction both in quality and price.
J. N. SMITH,
North-west Cor. Market Square.
Feb'y 22, 1854. 73tf

500,000 lbs. Cotton and Linen RAGS wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest market price for any quantity of clean Linen and Cotton Rags.
DAVID MURPHY.
Feb'y 1854. 74tf

90 HHDS. NEW CROP MOLASSES.
20 barrels Pork.
10 do No. 3 Mackerel.
6 dozen S. W. Collins' Turpentine Axes.
5,000 lbs. old N. C. Bacon.
BENBOW, KYLE & CO.
Feb'y 27, 1854. 74tf

Crockery Store.

HAVING fitted up the Store one door below S. W. Tillinghast & Co's, the subscriber has opened a Stock of

Crockery, China and Glassware.
—ALSO—
A variety of Housekeeping Articles.

Which he offers at wholesale or retail on reasonable terms.
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Dec. 22, 1853. 55-3m

SEED RYE.

At J. & T. WADDILL'S, Hay st.
Dec. 5, 1853. 51tf

Shemwell House,
Fayetteville, N. C.,

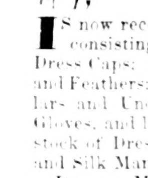
East side Green Street, a few doors North of the Market House.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the travelling public, that he has just finished and opened his House, for the reception and entertainment of any who may wish permanent or transient Board.

His Rooms are large and comfortable, and his Table shall always be furnished with the best the market will afford. He also has good and trusty Ostlers, who will attend faithfully to that department of the business.—No pains will be spared to make those comfortable who may favor him with their patronage,—a share of which is respectfully solicited. Charges shall be moderate.
P. SHEMWELL.
Feb'y 15, 1854. 71tf

SEED OATS.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Feb'y 14, 1854. 71tf



MILLINERY
AND
MANTUA-MAKING.
Mrs. Walton

IS now receiving her Fall and Winter MILLINERY, consisting of Bonnets, from one dollar to fifteen: Dress Caps; Handkerchiefs; French Artificial Flowers and Feathers; Swiss Edgings and Insertings; Capes, Collars and Undersleeves; Ladies' and Children's Wrist Gloves, and long and short Mits; a new and beautiful stock of Dress Trimmings of the latest style; Velvet and Silk Mantillas; Railway Corsets; Whalebone Busks.

Dresses, Mantillas, and Cloaks made in the latest Philadelphia and New York styles.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.
Oct. 5, 1853. 33tf

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

JESSE WILSON, late of the county of Sampson, North Carolina, has left for parts unknown, and indebted to us, and having taken with him assets sufficient to pay his debts, we will give the above reward for satisfactory information of his present location, if within the jurisdiction of any court of law in the United States. Said Wilson is about 40 years of age, with red complection, of medium size, and bad principles.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 24, 1854. 74tf

THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS are a peculiarly sensitive part of the human frame, and their susceptibility to disease manifests itself in various forms, such as Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, and that fearful scourge of our race, Consumption. To remedy these diseases, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT is offered to the public, with the assurance that it is no empirical compound, but a preparation sanctioned by medical science and commendation. Its beneficial effects in all the above forms of disease have been certified to by incontrovertible testimony. You are advised to give it a trial.—STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL is also a remedy which has been tested and approved by hundreds of physicians and others. Descriptive pamphlets to be had gratis of the Agents. Price of each, only 50 cts., or six bottles for $2 50.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by
71-1m] S. J. HINSDALE.

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.
Let the Afflicted read and ponder!

☞ More than 500 persons in the city of Richmond, Va., alone testify to the remarkable cures performed by

Carter's Spanish Mixture.

The great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by hundreds of grateful patients, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, Carter's Spanish Mixture. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the Skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

A large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed on persons residing in the city of Richmond, Va., by the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call and see a few hundreds of the certificates around the bottle.

None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Druggists.

Principal Depots at M. Ward, Close & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York; T. W. Dyott & Sons, and Jenkins & Hartshorne, Philadelphia; Bennett & Beers, No. 125 Main Street, Richmond, Va. And for sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.
Feb'y 15, 1853. 71-6m

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the stock of Materiel on hand at the Shop formerly owned by Mr. E. Fuller, and having engaged the services of Mr. J. C. Lally, whose work gives such general and entire satisfaction, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Timber Wagons, Road Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, &c.

I have on hand and will constantly keep a good supply of Iron Axles, Chains, Bolts, and in short every thing that the Wagon-maker can need.

Timber Wagons, with the improved Iron Axles, made to order at the shortest notice.

I have 10 good and competent Workmen at the business, and will give it my whole and undivided attention.

My prices shall be as moderate as the times will admit, and I will challenge any Wagon-maker in the United States to equal my work either in point of style or durability.
THOS. C. FULLER.
Oct. 26, 1853. 39tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.
March 1, 1853. CHARLES BANKS.
73tf

Steam Engines—Fayetteville Manufacture.

WE are now prepared with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing STEAM ENGINES, from five to sixty horse power, which we can furnish on as favorable terms as any Northern establishment.

Persons in want of Engines for Mills, Boats, &c. will perceive the advantage of having them made near home.

☞ An Engine of our own manufacture can be seen in operation at the Foundry.
HALL & BOLLINGER.
Dec. 7, 1853. 51-tf

Fall and Winter Stock, 1853.

THE Subscriber calls the attention of his friends and the public to his recent purchases of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which is one of the largest assortments that he has ever called the attention of his friends and the public to. He has now in Store nearly every style of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes

now in vogue, of all prices to suit the times or the customer however fastidious he may be. He would say to all such as want the worth of their money to call and examine his stock of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, as he is desirous to exchange the same into CASH as soon as possible, in order that he may replenish.
J. C. THOMSON,
Market Square.
Sept. 12, 1853. 27-tf

H. HARBAUGH.
Architect and Builder, Fayetteville, N. C.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he is prepared to execute PLANS of every description—such as State and Court Houses, Prisons, &c. Also, Churches, Cottages, and other public and private edifices, Bridges, Roofs, &c. &c., all with Specifications and Contracts made for the same. He will also superintend all kinds of work.

Orders will receive prompt attention, and Plans drawn and sent to any part of the country at short notice.
Dec. 14, 1853. 53-6m

TO HIRE.

THREE NEGRO WOMEN are now offered for hire. Any one wishing to hire will please apply to
WILLIAM BOW,
Foot of Haymount.
Jan'y 23, 1854. 54tf

AT THE RED SIGN.
McDonald & McMaster

HAVE just received a full and complete stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., to which they would invite the attention of the citizens and surrounding country. They will sell low for CASH, or on time to punctual customers. They purchased their Goods for cash, and this will enable them to sell LOW. They have facilities that many houses have not: they have agents established in Baltimore and New York, who always advise them of any change in articles in their line, and who purchase only when bargains are to be had. We keep always on hand a splendid assortment of foreign and domestic Liquors; Loaf, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Rio, Java and Laguira Coffees; Green, Hyson and Black Teas; New Orleans and Cuba Molasses; Table and Sack Salt; Bacon, Lard, Mess Pork, Mess Beef, Smoked Beef, Dryed Venison; No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel; Butter, Cheese, Flour, Meal, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Candles, Copperas, Saleratus, Indigo, Madder, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinamon, Epsom Salts, Saltpetre, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware; and a variety of other goods.

They take this method of thanking the community and their country friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them; and intend, by selling goods LOW, to increase their former trade—always keeping in view that a nimble sixpence is worth a slow shilling.

Yellow Building, between the Market House and the Bank of the State, Gillespie Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
March 21, 1853. 78tf

North Carolina Cassimeres.

MR. JAMES G. COOK has on hand a full stock of Rock Island Cassimeres, manufactured by Carson, Young & Grier, at their Mill in Mecklenburg County, N. C., where consumers and merchants can be supplied. The manufacturers recommend their fabrics as being equal in durability, and as permanent in color, as any goods of similar character manufactured or sold in the U. S. They invite the most full and thorough tests of them, and only ask to be patronized in proportion to their merits.
Sept. 9. 27tf

LAND BROKER.

I HAVE so many inquiries about Turpentine Lands, that I have concluded to offer my services to buy and sell.

Those having Lands for sale will furnish me plots and quantity, together with a fair description and price.—My commissions shall be moderate.
JAS. G. COOK.
Nov. 21, 1853. 46tf

NEW STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, comprising a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Saddelry &c., &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Turpentine and Country Produce.

He returns his warmest thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.
N. KING.
Kingsbury, April 16, 1853. 86-tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27tf

DR. STRONG'S
COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.

THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure very worst cases of **Piles**, after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

—*ALSO*—
DR. STRONG'S
PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS.

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

Warranted to be Purely Vegetable.

THESE Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that was ever made, and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, loosen the Phlegm, and clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. **They cure Costiveness, produce a good regular Appetite, and strengthen the System.**

Price 25 cts. per box, containing 25 doses of medicine.

Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the "Planter's Almanac" gratis, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and J. N. Smith; who also keep a supply of *Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills*, and *Dr. Hull's Celebrated Pills*, which stop the Chills and Fever the first day, and do not sicken the stomach or operate on the bowels. [16-Y]

H. ERAMBERT,
Confectionery and Variety Store,
Under the Fayetteville Hotel, Hay St.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Dec'r 31, 1853. 58tf

Worth & Utley,
Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,
Fayetteville, N. C.
J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

ANDREWS & JESUP,
No. 70 PINE Street, NEW YORK.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF
Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Machinists' Tools, Leather Belting, &c.
—ALSO—
"Manufacturer's Articles"
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.
Dec. 27, 1853. 57tf

K. M. MURCHISON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
58-6m] **WILMINGTON, N. C.**

M. HUTSON,
HOUSE PAINTER,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 29, 1853. 81-Y

CHARLES BANKS,
CONFECTIONER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.
GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 1, 1853. 73tf

J. E. LAWRENCE,
SIGN PAINTER,
Fayetteville, N. C.
September, 1853. 30-6m

R. M. ORRELL,
FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 10, 1851. 62-tf

WILKINSON & ESLER,
DEALERS IN
Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
135 Front Street,
NEW YORK.
P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER.
August 16, 1852. 18tf

WILLIAM H. MARSH,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
AGENT FOR THE BROTHERS STEAM BOAT COMPANY.
Usual Advances made on Consignments.
Feb. 2, 1854. 67-tf

T. C. WORTH,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Usual advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.

Particular attention given by G. W. DAVIS to purchasing Cargoes, procuring Freights for Vessels, &c.
Jan'y 17, 1854. 63-1Y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
Usual advances made on consignments.
Jan'y 17, 1854. 63-1Y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1854. 67y

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1853. 79-tf

J. S. BANKS,
Commission Merchant,
Fayetteviile, N. C.
Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

STARR & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.
April 28, 1852. 86tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 48-tf

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.
Great Reduction in Price.

EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Mill stones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.
R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.
March 11, 1853. 76tf

RULE & HALL,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes,
167 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

WE keep on hand a large and beautiful stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, gotten up expressly for the North and South Carolina Trade, and during the Spring of 1854 we can show an unsurpassed assortment in our line, and will be much pleased to see the Merchants of the South when in the City.

☞ The undersigned being with this House, will be pleased to see his acquaintances, at the Old Stand, 167 Pearl Street.
W. A. McCORKLE.
Dec'r 26, 1853. 57-3m

MOORE, HENSZEY & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
WM. T. HOWELL & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
HARDWARE,
No. 181 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.,

WHICH they will dispose of on as good terms as any house in the United States.

Orders by mail or otherwise put up with care and forwarded with despatch.

A discount of Six per cent. allowed for cash in par funds.
Jan'y 20, 1854. 64-3mpd

RAYNER & GILMORE,
Commission Merchants,
No. 154 WATER STREET,
NEW YORK.
WARREN G. RAYNER.] [JAMES R. GILMORE.
References:
Messrs. Francis Skinner & Co., New York.
Lord, Warren & Co., "
E. Kidder, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
J. H. Flanner, " "
Amos Wade, Esq., Newbern,
D. & W. McLaurin, Fayetteville.

☞ Customary advances made on Naval Stores, &c.
Nov. 25, 1853. 48Ypd

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; large wharf and store sheds to keep spirits from exposure. Naval stores will be shipped to any house in New York, or to other markets if advisable, and liberal cash advances made on consignments. I refer to the following distillers:
E. Hannum, Wayne county.
E. H. Woodard & Co., Earpsborough
W. Earp, "
A. G. Thornton, Johnston county
Bridges & Durham, " "
D. Hocatt, " "
Spencer Fountain, " "
H. Eatman, " "
Smith, Bryan & Co., " "
B. R. Hinnant, Esq. " "
Lovett Peacock, Columbus county.
Messrs. Jones & Leach, Fayetteville.
May 20, 1853. 96Y

S. S. AREY

HAS on hand a beautiful assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him; and solicits a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, at the stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south west corner Market Square and Gillespie street.
Oct. 1, 1853. 34-tf

FALL SUPPLIES.

I HAVE now in Store a full assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, and other Goods suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade, and which I offer for Cash, or in exchange for Produce of almost any kind.

I have always on hand—Flour, Meal, Corn, Rice, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Crackers, Salt, white Clarified and Brown Sugars, Rio and Java Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Vinegar, Fish, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Candles, Soap, Starch, Spices, Candies, Pepper, Buckets, Brooms, wrought and cut Nails, Powder, Shot, Percussion Caps, and a good assortment of Dye Stuffs; with many other things in the Grocery line.
—ALSO—
A good assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Negro Blankets and Kerseys, and a good assortment of Ready-made Clothing. ☞ Call and buy cheap.
W. H. CARVER.
October 25, 1853. 39-6m

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finishep and in course of construction.

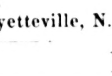
☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.
May 28, 1853. 98tf

Fayetteville Hotel.
JOHN HARMAN



Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the Hotel at the foot of Haymount to the larger and more commodious Hotel in the centre of the Town, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, and well known as the Fayetteville Hotel, where he will be happy to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. No exertions of himself and family will be spared to render those comfortable who may favor him with their company.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 3, 1853. 200tf

FOR SALE,

250 BOXES Manufactured Tobacco. We have in store a large stock of Tobacco, and expect to receive constantly from J. W. Reid and Thomas's and other factories, an assortment of qualities to enable us to furnish purchasers any quality at lowest factory prices.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Sept. 1853. 30tf

NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to me by Note or Account will please settle the same. And all debts due me prior to the 1st of Jan'y 1853, MUST be settled, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
A. A. McKETHAN.
May 30, 1853. 98tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

W. F. MOORE has associated in business with himself, his brother E. F. MOORE, and the firm will in future be W. F. & E. F. MOORE.
Feb'y 15, 1853. 71-tf

SALEM STAGE.

THE SALEM STAGE, by Plank Road, through Carthage and Ashborough, will leave Fayetteville on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 o'clock P. M., and arrive at Salem on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Returning, it will leave Salem on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 6 o'clock P. M., and arrive in Fayetteville next days at 5 P. M.

This Stage is in connection with the Warsaw Stage. Through Tickets from Salem to Warsaw for $12.
M. McKINNON.
Feb'y 15, 1854. 71tf





J. W. BAKER

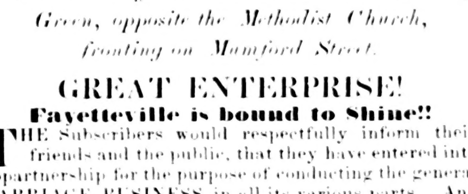
Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete; all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fine Rose Wood Pianos, (Bennet & Co's, of Broadway, New York,) fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Patent Self-Swinging Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.
September, 1853. 30tf

Who would have thought it?



A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!
Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.
PIER & BRANIN.
JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

$25 REWARD.

ON the 1st day of January, 1853, I hired a Boy named Robert to John A. Williams, Esq.: sometime in February following he left Mr. Williams, and I had reason to believe was lurking in the Neighborhood of Fayetteville, but now I believe he has been kidnapped or decoyed by some villain. Said Boy is of black complexion, is between 13 and 14 years old, quite an active good looking little fellow, and no doubt can tell a very plausible tale. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, or $50 if arrested out of the State, so that I get him.
JAS. EVANS, Guardian.
March 4, 1854. 76*tf

$50 Reward.

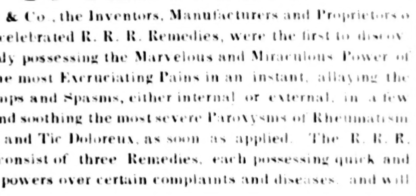
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday night the 21st of January last, a NEGRO GIRL by the name of Susan, aged about 23 years, five feet 3 or 4 inches high, copper colored, thick lips, and broad upper teeth. Said girl was raised in Robeson county. I will give twenty-five dollars for her confinement in any Jail in the State so that I can get her, and twenty-five dollars for any proof that will convict any person of harboring said negro.
JNO. O. DANIEL,
Westbrook's P. O., Bladen county, N. C.
March 4, 1854. 76*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1854.

James Davis and wife, and others, *vs.* John F. Lee, David Kendall and wife Elizabeth, Richmond Lee, Luke Lee, Fanny Lee, and Catharine Lee.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing that the Defendants are not residents of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non-residents to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, and then and there show cause why the Petition should not be granted, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.
N. D. BOGGAN, C. M. E.
Feb'y 25, 1854. 76*6t



TO THE PUBLIC.

RADWAY & Co., the Inventors, Manufacturers and Proprietors of the justly celebrated R. R. R. Remedies, were the first to discover a Remedy possessing the Marvelous and Miraculous Power of stopping the most Excruciating Pains in an instant, allaying the worst Cramps and Spasms, either internal or external, in a few minutes, and soothing the most severe Paroxysms of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Tic Doloreux, as soon as applied. The R. R. R. Remedies consist of three Remedies, each possessing quick and wonderful powers over certain complaints and diseases, and will instantly—

RELIEVE	*The Human System from Pain;*
REGULATE	*Each Organ to a Healthy Action;*
RESOLVE	*Away all Diseased Deposits;*
RENOVATE	*The Body from all Corrupt Humors;*
REBUILD	*The Weak and Broken Down Constitutions;*
RESTORE	*To Health, Strength and Vigor all unsound and worn out parts.*

R. R. R.—No. 1.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
For all Acute Complaints,
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL.

The moment it is applied externally or taken into the system it will stop the most excruciating pain and quickly remove its cause.

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Granger, a mason well known in Brooklyn, was a cripple for nine years. Radway's Ready Relief, Relieved him from Pain in fifteen minutes, enabled him to walk two miles without the aid of stick or crutch in three days, and cured him entirely in one week.

Thousands of other cases equally as wonderful as the above, have been cured by R. R. Relief.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Radway's Ready Relief will relieve the sufferer from all pain in fifteen or twenty minutes. It will cure the most desperate cases in a few hours.

NEURALGIA.

The moment R. R. Relief is applied it allays the most painful paroxysms. It will always cure.

SICK HEAD ACHE.

It will relieve the most distressing pains in fifteen minutes. It will likewise prevent renewed attacks.

AGUE.

In ten minutes a tea spoonful of R. R. Relief will stop the Chills and break the Fever.

Aches of all kinds, Pains of all kinds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Strains, Sprains, Stiff joints, Lameness. One application of Radway's Ready Relief will in a few moments ENTIRELY STOP THE PAIN.

It reduces swellings, heals sores, cuts and wounds, removes bruises, allays the most violent irritations. For all pains use R. R. Relief. Look for the signature of Radway & Co. on each bottle.

Blanks for sale here.

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS,

BY the bale or half bale, for sale by
C. T. HAIGH & SON.
July 13, 1852. 8tf

Fire-Proof Roofing.
FRANCIS SHENTON,
Slate and Metal Roofer,

THANKFUL for past favors, I beg to inform my friends and the public, that I am now prepared to contract for and execute, in the best manner and on reasonable terms, ALL KINDS OF FIRE-PROOF ROOFING. Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, of any style or pattern, made to order and warranted for a specified time.

Slate Chimney Pipes made to suit any style of building or situation, without danger of lightning.

PUMPS.

Force, Lifting and Suction Pumps, adapted to any situation; Hydraulic Rams, and all kinds of Hydraulic Machines for supplying water for any purpose, put up and warranted.

Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe, of various sizes, [illegible]
Fayetteville, Nov. 15, 1853. [illegible]

THE undersigned, having purchased Mr. [illegible] Lutterloh's Distillery and Cooper shops, have entered into Copartnership under the name of M[illegible] & Strange, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Turpentine, and the manufacture of Spirits, barrels.
D. McLAURIN,
WM. McLAURIN,
JAS. W. STRANGE.
Feb'y 18, 1853. [illegible]

COTTON BAGGING.

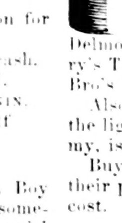
I HAVE a plentiful supply of Gunny and [illegible] Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Bagging Twine. Send in your orders and they shall be supplied.
JAS. G. COOK.
Oct. 3, 1853. 32tf

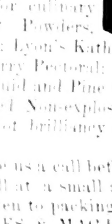
MARBLE FACTORY.



By GEO. LAUDER,
TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1853. [illegible]

FRESH SUPPLY
Of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, and Dye-Stuffs.





We are now receiving (in addition to our Stock which we opened in April last) a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, English and German Crucibles, Paul De Vers & Co's Vegetable Extracts for culinary purposes; Yeast Powders, Delmonico's and other brands; Lyon's Katharion; Barry's Tricopherous; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Wither's Bro's White Lead; Burning Fluid and Pine Oil.

Also, Dennison's celebrated Non-explosive Lamp, the light from which, in point of brilliancy and economy, is unequalled.

Buyers would do well to give us a call before making their purchases, as we will sell at a small advance on cost. Particular attention given to packing.
FOULKES & MACRAE,
Corner of Donaldson and Hay streets,
Next door west of H. & E. J. Lilly.
October, 28 1853. 40tf



ATTENTION, THE WHOLE!

WHILE you are talking of your internal improvements, forget not to call to see the improvements made in Guns at M. A. BAKER'S GUN MANUFACTORY, on Hay street, opposite the Post Office, where he has the Prussian Needle Gun, Air Guns, and various improved Pistols, of Colt's Repeater, Whitney's arms company with Maynard primers, Also strong Duelling Pistols; with a large assortment of double and single-barrel Shot Guns, Game and Shot Bags, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps of English and French make, with a large assortment of gunning fixtures.

Rifles constantly on hand and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 900 yards.

Repairing of every thing in the Gunsmith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge. All orders promptly attended to. All work warranted.
M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay street, opposite the Post Office.
Jan'y 2, 1854. [illegible]

$75 Reward.

WE will pay Seventy-five Dollars Reward for the apprehension and delivery of a Negro Boy named BILL, purchased of Dr. Foust, Randolph county, N. C., and raised by John Goldston, Chatham county, N. C. It is supposed he is lurking in the neighborhood of said Goldston's, or in the neighborhood of Mr. Jones, who has his father in his employ, engaged in the Turpentine business in Moore or Cumberland counties. Said negro is about 18 years of age, dark complexion, weighs about 140 lbs., about five feet 5 or six inches high. Said negro ran away about the 15th or 20th of October 1852. We will pay the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of B[illegible] Jail, so that we get him, or his delivery to us 12 miles South West of Yanceyville, Caswell county, N. C.
JAS. K. PINNIX & CO.
Dec. 2, 1853. 52tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1854.

James Davis and wife, and others, *vs.* David Kendall and wife Elizabeth, John F. Lee, Richard Lee, Luke Lee, Fanny Lee, and Catharine Lee, (children of [illegible] P. Lee, dec'd.)

Petition for Partition of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants above named are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of April next, and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in January, A. D. 1854.
68*6t] N. D. BOGGAN, Clk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1854.

Elizabeth Lee, *vs.* David Kendall and wife Elizabeth, John F. Lee, Richard Lee, Luke Lee, Fanny Lee and Catharine Lee.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants above named are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of April next, and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in January, A. D. 1854.
68*6t] N. D. BOGGAN, Clk.